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ABSTRACT

This chart book on the health of the disadvantaged contains major published and previously unpublished data. The major areas that are covered are: health status, utilization of services, manpower, and financial expenditures. Also included are supplementary tables which present more precise data, and additional information. The charts show that: (1) for most critical measures of disease, the poor compared to the non-poor and racial and ethnic minorities compared to whites had higher incidences, (2) the higher incidences of disease for racial and ethnic minorities were partially accounted for by socio-economic factors, (3) the amount of contact with medical services increased significantly for the poor and racial minorities between 1964 and 1973, (4) racial minorities and the poor use medical services to a lesser degree relative to their need in comparison to whites and the nonpoor, respectively, (5) racial minorities constitute five and one-half per cent of the health professionals and fourteen percent of all health occupations, (6) out-of-pocket expenses were twice as great for both whites and the nonpoor as compared to racial minorities and the poor, respectively, (7) disparities existed between whites and racial minorities as to the benefits received from medicare and medicaid; for instance, 75% greater payments were expended per white as compared to racial minority medicaid recipients, and (8) the poor and minorities were at a twofold disparity healthwise: they were in poorer health and they had less spent on them for health services. Poor minorities were at the greatest disparities on both accounts. (Author/AM)

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Public Health Service
Health Resources Administration
Office of Health Resources Opportunity

SEPTEMBER 1977

Health of the Disadvantaged — CHART BOOK

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DHEW Pub. No. (HRA) 77-628

Health Resources Administration

Harold Margulies, MD.
Deputy Administrator

Office of Health Resources Opportunity

Clay E. Simpson, Jr., Ph.D.
Associate Administrator for
Health Resources Opportunity Programs

William Robinson, M.D.
Deputy Director

Research and Evaluation Branch

Arthur Testoff, Chief

Tony Hausner, Ph.D.
Project Director

Foreword

The mission of the Health Resources Administration (HRA) is to identify and correct current and anticipated imbalances, inefficiences, and deficiences in the distribution, supply, utilization, and cost of health care resources and services for the Nation as a whole. The disadvantaged, as defined in this publication, present the greatest challenge to the fulfillment of the HRA mission.

The Office of Health Resources Opportunity (OHRO) was established in the Health Resources Administration in 1973; and is that part of the Agency which focuses on these imbalances, inefficiencies, and deficiencies from the perspective of the disadvantaged. OHRO's major goals are to promote equal access to health careers and health services for the disadvantaged.

OHRO accomplishes its mission by developing HRA policy, plans, and procedures relating to the disadvantaged; formulating legislation; coordination and liaison; administering grants and contracts; and compiling, analyzing and disseminating information on the health status and problems of the disadvantaged.

This chart book attempts to further that goal by integrating into one convenient resource book the major published data, and a significant amount of previously unpublished data, on the health status of the disadvantaged. Hopefully, the highlighting of this data will encourage further approaches toward achieving equity. This publication, the first in a series, was preceded by the *Minority Health Chart Book*, published in 1974 by the American Public Health Association under sponsorship of OHRO and other units of the Public Health Service.

The current chart book updates the previous material, provides broader and more comprehensive coverage than the first, and utilizes a different format to highlight the information. Only a limited amount of data on manpower is included, since this was covered in HRA's recent publication, *Minorities and Women in the Health Field* (HRA 77-43).

The major portion of *Health of the Disadvantaged*, comprising the first six sections, consists of charts and accompanying highlight statements on the health of the disadvantaged. The seventh section contains supplementary tables and other data to provide the reader with the precise values in some instances, or with more details on the subject. It also contains some complementary tables containing more recent, but limited, information.

Those statistics which originate in Federal agencies are not covered by copyright and may be reprinted freely. Data from nongovernmental sources have been provided through the courtesy of the various authors and publishers indicated in the source notes of the tables and should not be reprinted without the permission of the copyright holder.

This publication was prepared by Dr. Tony Hausner of OHRO's Research and Evaluation Branch; Arthur Testoff, Chief. Although we have had assistance from many persons, special mention should be made of the contributions of Ron Wilson, NCHS, who provided the unpublished data from the Health Interview Survey as well as review.

The National Center for Health Services Research has also made important contributions to this publication. This publication furthers their own research efforts on the Health Care of the Disadvantaged.

Clay E. Simpson, Jr., Ph.D.
Associate Administrator for
Health Resources Opportunity Program
Health Resources Administration

Summary

I. Health Status

A. For most critical measures of disease, the poor compared to the non-poor and racial and ethnic minorities compared to Whites had higher incidences. Some examples of the differences:

	Racial Minorities/ White	Low/High Income
Mortality Over-all	1.42	1.60
Mortality due to cerebrovascular diseases	1.61	not available
Mortality due to tuberculosis	5.11	not available
Infant mortality	1.81	1.90
Maternal mortality	3.51	not available
Disability days (ratios are under-estimations)	1.17	3.18
Hypertension	1.66	not available
Tuberculosis	4.65	not available
Vitamin C deficiency	2.14	1.32
Calcium deficiency	1.43	1.21
Correctional institutional population	5.27	not available

Native Americans had incidence rates for several notifiable diseases, e.g., chicken pox, mumps, hepatitis, tuberculosis, that were 3-13 times the rates for the rest of the U.S.

B. Some examples where racial minorities had lower incidences than Whites were the following: decayed and missing teeth, school absences, protein and niacin deficiencies.

C. The higher incidences of disease for racial and ethnic minorities were partially accounted for by socio-economic factors. Nevertheless, other factors were also operating since racial and ethnic minorities suffered more than Whites for most conditions even when they were within the same income categories.

II. Utilization of Services

A. The amount of contact with medical services increased significantly for the poor and racial minorities between 1964 and 1973. By 1973, the poor had a greater number of physician visits on the average than did the nonpoor. However, the racial minorities still had less visits than did Whites.

B. Racial minorities and the poor utilize medical services to a lesser degree relative to their need in comparison to whites and the nonpoor, respectively.

C. A greater proportion of racial minorities and the poor received medical services from clinics and emergency rooms rather than a private physician as compared to Whites and the nonpoor, respectively. This proportion increased between 1963 and 1970.

D. The percentage of medical visits that were for preventive services was significantly less for the poor and racial minorities in comparison to the nonpoor and Whites, respectively.

E. Black doctors serve mostly Black patients and non-Black doctors serve mostly White patients.

III. Manpower

Racial minorities constitute 5½% of the health professionals (medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, podiatry, and pharmacy) and 14% of all health occupations.

IV. Financial Expenditures

A. Public and Private

1. Out-of-pocket expenses were twice as great for both Whites and the nonpoor as compared to racial minorities and the poor, respectively.

2. However, relative to their income, the out-of-pocket expenses for the lowest income group was three and a half times the amount paid by the highest income group.

3. Nevertheless, total expenditures including government contributions for the nonpoor was 20% greater than for the poor; for Whites it was 50% greater than for racial minorities.

B. Medicaid and Medicare

Disparities existed between Whites and racial minorities as to the benefits received from medicare and medicaid.

1. *Medicaid*

(a) Seventy-five percent greater payments were expended per White as compared to racial minority medicaid recipients.

(b) Forty percent more was spent on private physicians per White recipients, while 60% more was spent on hospital outpatient services per racial minority recipients.

2. *Medicare*

Per enrollee, 20% more was spent for Whites on inpatient hospital care, 60% more for physician services and more than twice as much for extended care than for racial minorities. In contrast, 50% more was spent on hospital outpatient care for racial minorities. These racial differences were even greater in the South.

3. Medicaid specialists' prevailing charges averaged around 70% of Medicare prevailing levels and 60% of the levels used by commercial insurers as reported from the Health Insurance Association of America (HIAA).

C. The poor and minorities were at a twofold disparity healthwise: they were in poorer health and they had less spent on them for health services. Poor minorities were at the greatest disparities on both accounts.

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1. Data Issues: Definitions and Limitations

Disadvantaged

This publication will focus on the different racial and ethnic minorities, and the poor. Future publications will also focus on women, various age groups, and residential location, i.e., urban, suburban and rural. Data, however, is presented for these latter groups in various parts of this publication.

A. Racial and Ethnic Minorities

The four racial and ethnic minorities will be referred to as Blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans, and Asian Americans. It is recognized that each of these forms may not be acceptable to some of the groups that they are supposed to represent. Some groups may prefer the term Afro-American or Negro instead of Blacks. Hispanics which include Mexican, Puerto Rican, Central or South American, Cuban and other Spanish cultures or origin could have been referred to as: of Spanish origin; Spanish-speaking; Spanish surnamed; Boricua; Chicano; Cubano; and Latino. Native Americans include American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. Asian Americans refers to persons whose origin was in the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Pacific Islands.

Where possible data for all four of these racial and ethnic groups will be presented. In most cases, however, data is only available on Whites vs. racial minorities (Blacks, Native Americans, and Asian Americans).

The terms racial minorities and racial and ethnic minorities will be used throughout this publication. It should be noted, however, that the original sources used different terms, e.g., all other, non-White, Blacks and others, when referring to the racial minorities. Since the exact terms may have an effect on the data collected, the reader is advised to refer to the original sources for more precise information.

Since Hispanics are not generally considered as a separate racial group, they are placed within the White or minority categories when questions concerning race are asked. In the 1970 Census, about 93% of the Hispanics identified themselves as being of the White race. Inclusion of Hispanics in the White category tends to increase mortality and morbidity rates as compared to the White category without Hispanics. Therefore, there is less of a difference between the mortality and morbidity rates for Whites vs. Blacks when Hispanics are considered part of the White group.

B. Poverty and Income Categories

Categorization of income levels varies among the different studies or data collection programs. The Census Bureau works with the categories above and below the poverty line. The poverty line is specified so that family income should be sufficient to provide an adequate diet. The line depends upon the size of the family and is adjusted each year to the cost of living index (see Tables A and B). Unless otherwise noted the terms poor and nonpoor will generally apply to those below and above the poverty line respectively.

The Census Bureau has further defined a poverty or low income residential area as constituting a population of which 20% or more have incomes below the poverty line.

Until 1970, the Bureau of Labor Statistics also worked with the near poverty line. The near poverty line also depended upon family size and was adjusted to changes in the consumer price index (see Table C). Anderson, Lion, and Anderson (1976), whose works will be presented later, have used this level in order to incorporate families who are just above the poverty level and thus are excluded from Medicaid. Since 1970, the Census Bureau has defined the near poverty index as 1.25 times the poverty index.

Table A

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Low-Income Level in 1974 by Size of Family and Sex of Head, by Farm-Nonfarm Residence

Size of family unit	Total	Nonfarm			Farm		
		Total	Male head[1]	Female head [1]	Total	Male head [1]	Female head [1]
1 person (unrelated individual)	$2,487	$2,495	$2,610	$2,413	$2,092	$2,158	$2,029
14 to 64 years	2,557	2,562	2,658	2,458	2,197	2,258	2,089
65 years and over	2,352	2,364	2,387	2,357	2,013	2,030	2,002
2 persons	3,191	3,211	3,220	3,167	2,707	2,711	2,632
Head 14 to 64 years	3,294	3,312	3,329	3,230	2,819	2,824	2,706
Head 65 years and over	2,958	2,982	2,984	2,966	2,535	2,535	2,533
3 persons	3,910	3,936	3,957	3,822	3,331	3,345	3,133
4 persons	5,008	5,038	5,040	5,014	4,302	4,303	4,262
5 persons	5,912	5,950	5,957	5,882	5,057	5,057	5,072
6 persons	6,651	6,699	6,706	6,642	5,700	5,700	5,702
7 persons or more	8,165	8,253	8,278	8,079	7,018	7,017	7,066

[1] For one person (i.e. unrelated individual), sex of the individual

Table B

Changes Between 1959 and 1974 in the Consumer Price Index and the Average Low-Income Threshold for a Nonfarm Family of Four

Year	Consumer Price Index (1963 = 100)	Average threshold for a nonfarm family of four persons	Year	Consumer Price Index (1963 = 100)	Average threshold for a nonfarm family of four persons
1975	175.9	$5,500	1966	106.0	$3,317
1974	161.1	5,038	1965	103.1	3,223
1973	145.1	4,540	1964	101.3	3,169
1972	136.6	4,275	1963	100.0	3,128
1971	132.3	4,137	1962	98.8	3,089
1970	126.8	3,968	1961	97.7	3,054
1969	119.7	3,743	1960	96.7	3,022
1968	113.6	3,553	1959	95.2	2,973
1967	109.1	3,410			

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-60, Nos. 102 and 103.

Table C

Family Income, Near Poverty
A family was considered to be at the near poverty level or below if they reported their income to be less than the following amounts for a given family size for 1970:

Family Size	Monthly	Yearly	Weekly
1	$220	$2,600	$ 50
2	310	3,700	70
3	370	4,500	85
4	470	5,700	110
5	550	6,600	130
6	620	7,500	145
7 or more	760	9,100	175

Table D

Year	Incomes Represented by Each Family Income Level		
	Low	Middle	High
1953	$0–2,999	$3,000–4,999	$ 5,000 and over
1958	0–3,499	3,500–5,999	6,000 and over
1963	0–3,999	4,000– 6,999	7,000 and over
1970	0–5,999	6,000–10,999	11,000 and over

Source: Reprinted with permission from "Two Decades of Health Services" by Ronald Andersen, Odin Anderson, and Joanna Lion. Copyright 1976 Ballinger Publishing Company. pp. 274–5.

When incomes have been categorized into several different ranges we have compared the highest and lowest income groups in order to assess the full extent of the disparity in health status and services that exists in the U.S. population. Anderson, et.al have also worked with three categories of low, middle, and high income (see Table D).

Because individual or family income varies considerably over time, education is a more reliable predictor of long-term income than income for a given year. For this reason, a number of studies have made comparisons between groups with different amounts of education for the purpose of examining socioeconomic variables.

Limitations in Interview Procedures

Measures of the incidences of chronic and acute illnesses and injuries have primarily been gathered through interview procedures. Inaccuracies exist in the data obtained from the disadvantaged for a variety of reasons such as limited contact with health services. Data on acute illnesses and injuries are also inaccurate because by definition they are situations which involve medical attention or restriction of activity. Since the disadvantaged are less likely to seek medical attention and/or restrict their activities they are less likely to give positive answers to questions on acute illnesses or injuries.

For these reasons, interview data on the incidences of chronic and acute illnesses and injuries is omitted from this publication. Instead, priority is given to sources which involve direct medical examinations. Examinations are not effected by the above factors.

Age-Adjustment

The average age of minorities and the poor is less than Whites and the nonpoor, respectively. Since mortality and morbidity rates increase with age, these age differences need to be taken into account when making comparisons of the health status and medical services utilization between minorities and Whites and between the poor and nonpoor. One procedure has been to age-adjust the data. The average values for the respective groups are adjusted for the age differences so that groups statistically equivalent in age are being compared. The effect of age adjustment is to increase the value for the younger groups, in this case the disadvantaged, relative to the older groups. A second procedure has been to make comparisons within specific age groups. Comments will be made if conclusions are effected for those studies that did not take age into account.

Methodological Variables

A variety of sources were utilized for this publication. These sources differed in a number of respects such as year and methods of data collection. Absolute differences between, for example, minorities and Whites depends upon the particular source cited. However, relative differences between groups, and thus conclusions, were consistent between the different sources.

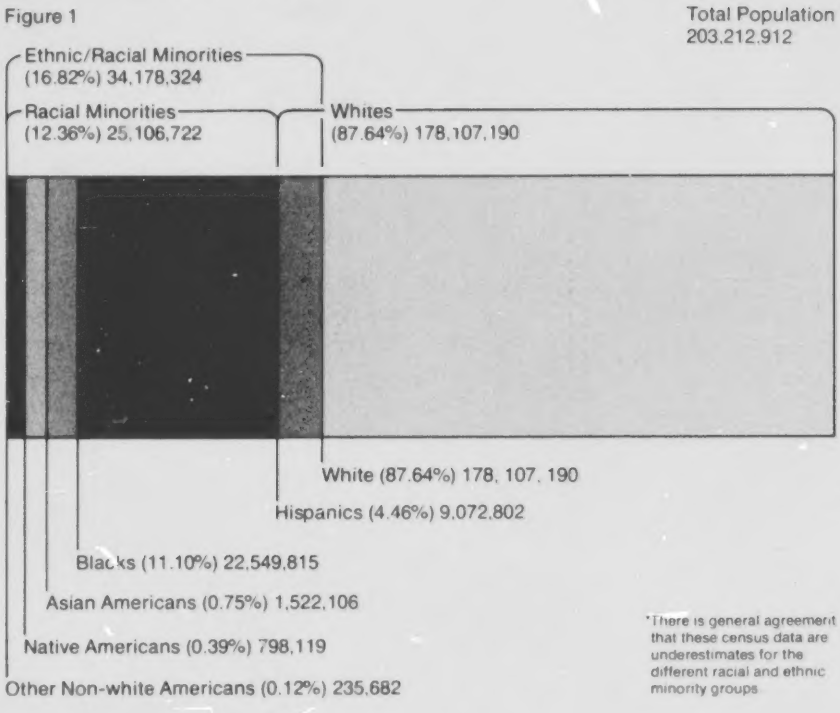
2. The Demographic Context

The minorities and the poor face disparities on a number of social and demographic measures as compared respectively to Whites and the nonpoor. These disparities have a major role in determining the health status and access to health services for minorities and the poor. This chapter provides a demographic perspective for the subsequent chapters on the health of the disadvantaged.

Population Percentages

Ethnic/Racial Minorities
U.S.A. Population, 1970 Census*

Figure 1



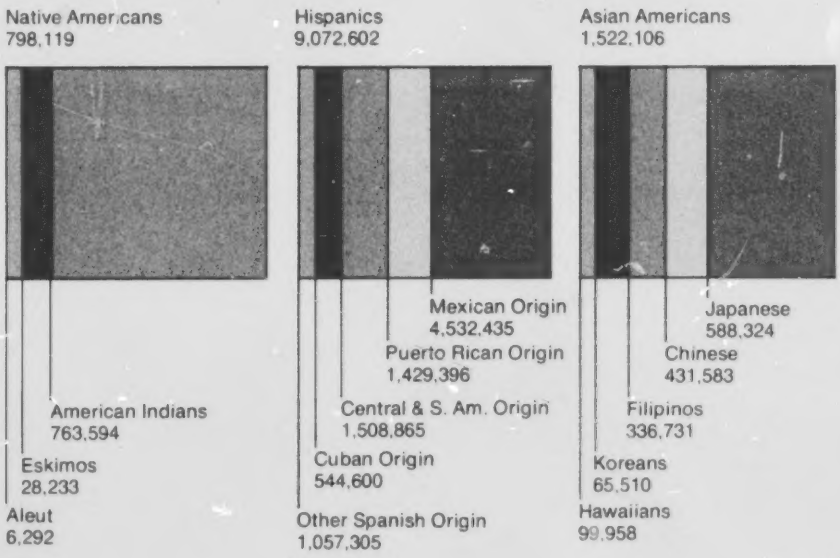
*There is general agreement that these census data are underestimates for the different racial and ethnic minority groups.

The ethnic and racial minorities comprised 16.8% of the entire population.

Minority Population Composition

1970 U. S. Census

Figure 2

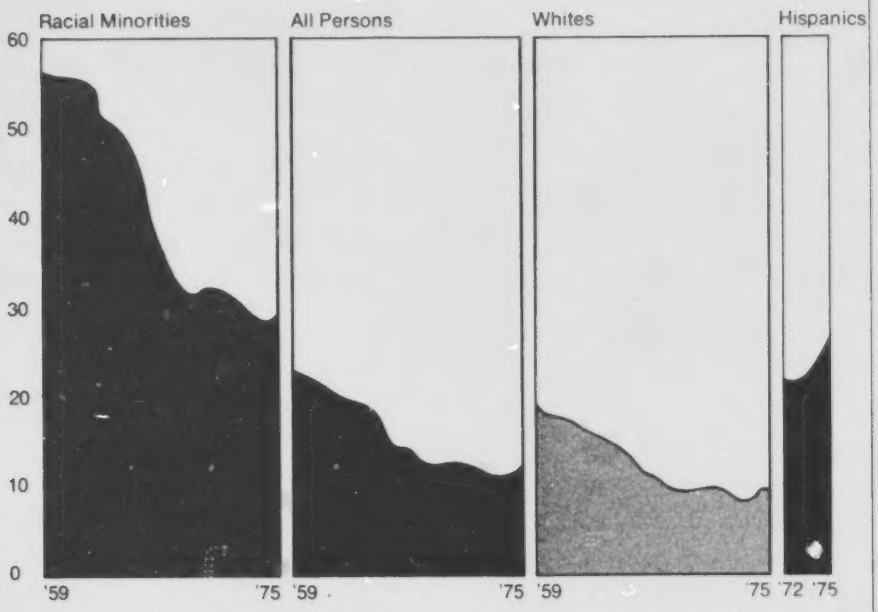


Source: U. S. Bureau of Census
1. American Indians 1970, PC(2)-1F
2. Persons of Spanish Origin 1970, PC(2)-1C

Poverty Population

Percent of Persons Below Poverty Level by Race
U. S. 1959-1972

Figure 3 (See Table 1)



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census,
Current Population Reports,
P-60, No. 102 and 103

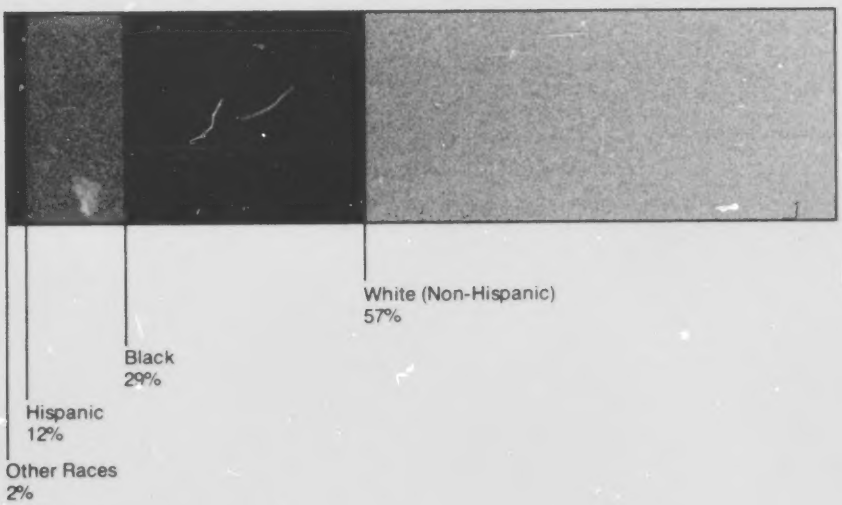
The low income population was 12% of the total population.

The proportion of racial and ethnic minorities that were below the low income level was three times the proportion of Whites.

Composition of the Poor

Percent Distribution
of the Poverty Population, 1975

Figure 4



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census,
Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 103.

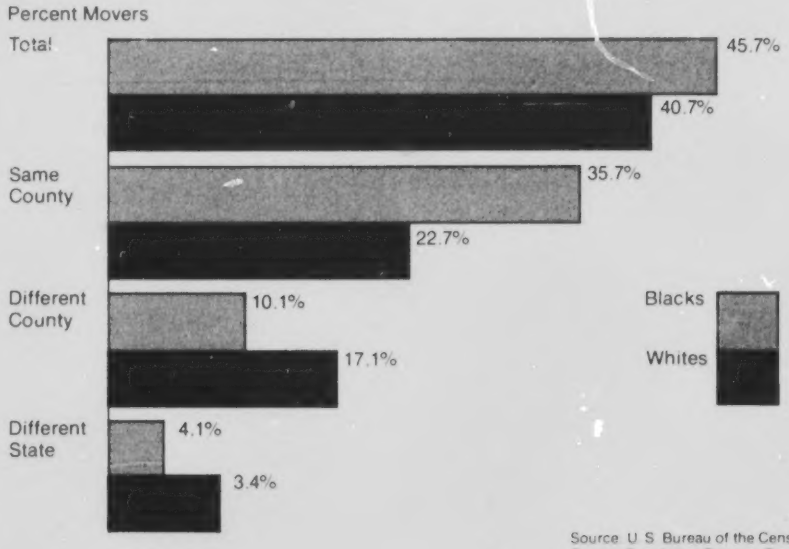
43% of the low income population were racial and ethnic minorities.

From 1970 to 1975, Whites were less likely to change residences than Blacks. However, they tended to move greater distances as seen from the intercounty and interstate migrations.

Mobility – Racial Groups

Mobility of Blacks and Whites in 1975 by Place of Residence in 1970

Figure 5 (See Table 2)



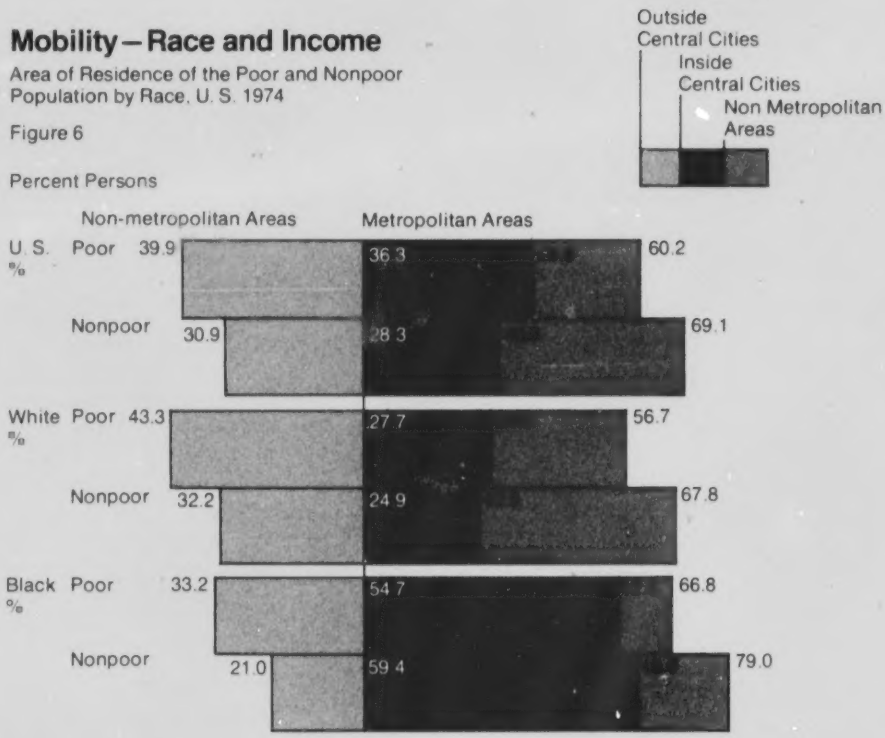
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, P-20, No. 285

The poor were more likely to live in central cities and non-metropolitan areas than the nonpoor.

Mobility – Race and Income

Area of Residence of the Poor and Nonpoor Population by Race, U. S. 1974

Figure 6

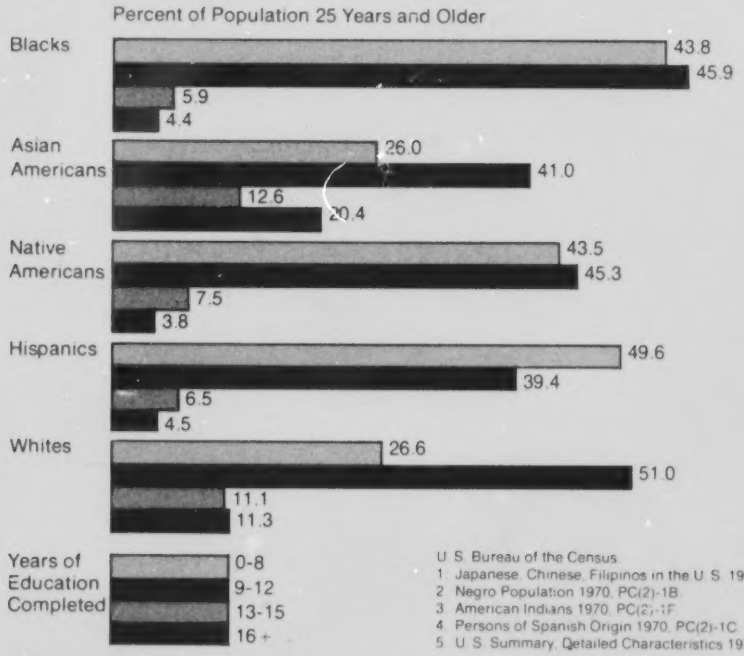


Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 102

Education – Racial Groups

Years of School Completed for Individuals 25 years of Age and Older

Figure 7



U. S. Bureau of the Census

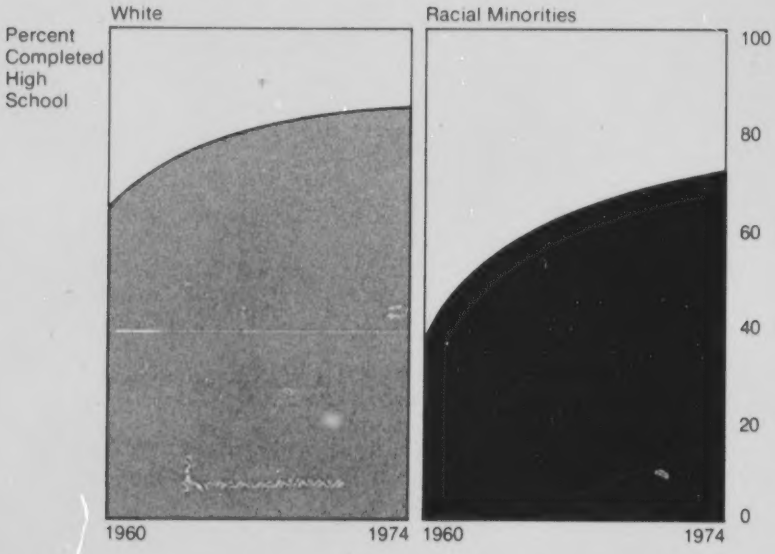
1. Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos in the U. S. 1970, PC(2)-1G.
2. Negro Population 1970, PC(2)-1B.
3. American Indians 1970, PC(2)-1F.
4. Persons of Spanish Origin 1970, PC(2)-1C.
5. U. S. Summary, Detailed Characteristics 1970, PC(1)-D-1.

The proportion of Blacks, of Native Americans, and of Hispanics who had less than eight years of education was twice the proportion of Whites and of Asian Americans.

High School Education

Level of School Completed by Persons 25-29 Years Old by Racial Group: Selected Years, 1960 to 1974

Figure 8 (See Table 3)



Source: (1) USDHEW, National Center for Education Statistics, "The Condition of Education," 1975. (2) U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, p. 20, No. 274.

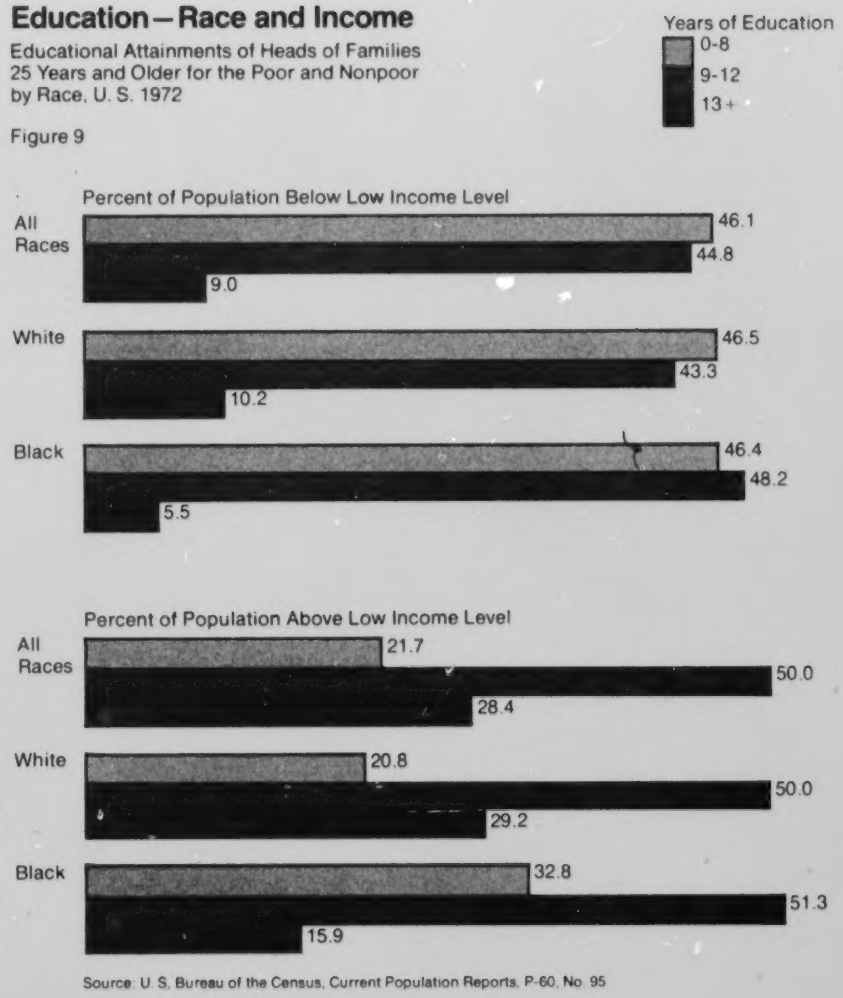
The percentage of Whites and racial minorities who received a high school education increased substantially from 1960 to 1974. However, there was still a significant difference between Whites and racial minorities in 1974.

The proportion of poor who had less than eight years of education was twice the proportion of nonpoor.

Education – Race and Income

Educational Attainments of Heads of Families 25 Years and Older for the Poor and Nonpoor by Race, U. S. 1972

Figure 9



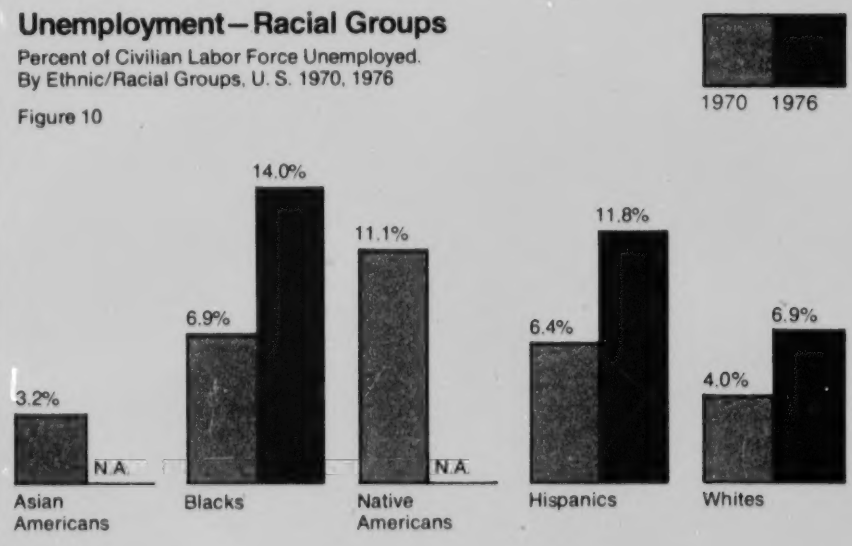
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 95

In 1970, all of the minority groups, except Asian Americans, had higher unemployment rates than Whites. Between 1970 and 1976, the unemployment rate increased substantially for Whites, but for racial minorities it increased at twice the rate of Whites. Thus, for 1976, racial and ethnic minorities, on the average, had almost twice the unemployment rate of Whites.

Unemployment – Racial Groups

Percent of Civilian Labor Force Unemployed, By Ethnic/Racial Groups, U. S. 1970, 1976

Figure 10

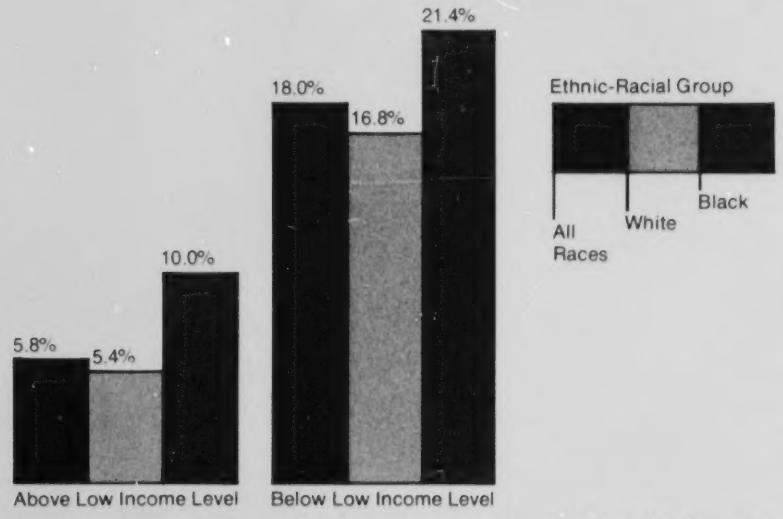


NA – Data Not Available for 1976.
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1. Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos in the U. S. 1970, PC(2)-1G. 2. Negro Population 1976, PC(2)-1B. 3. American Indians 1970, PC(2)-1F. 4. Persons of Spanish Origin 1970, PC(2)-1C. U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol. 23, No. 4.

Unemployment – Race and Income

Unemployment Rates for Heads of Families by Race and Income Level, U. S. 1974

Figure 11



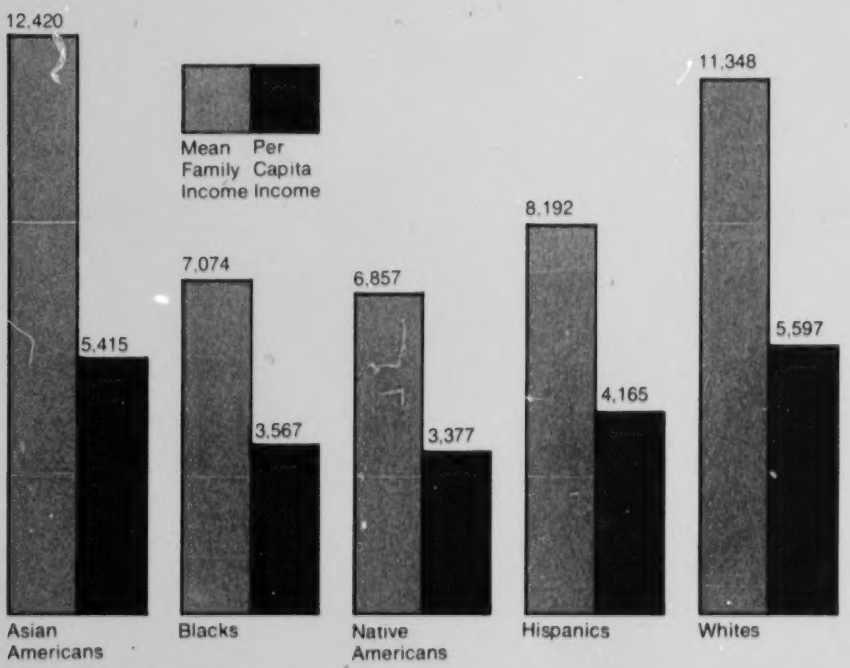
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 102

The unemployment rate for those below the poverty line was more than three times the rate for those above the poverty line.

Income – Racial Groups, 1969

Mean Family Income and Mean Per Capita Income By Ethnic/Racial Group, U. S. 1969

Figure 12



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census
1. Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos in the U. S. 1970, PC(2)-1G.
2. Negro Population 1970, PC(2)-1B.
3. American Indians 1970, PC(2)-1F.
4. Persons of Spanish Origin 1970, PC(2)-1C.
5. U. S. Summary, Detailed Characteristics 1970, PC(1)-D-1.

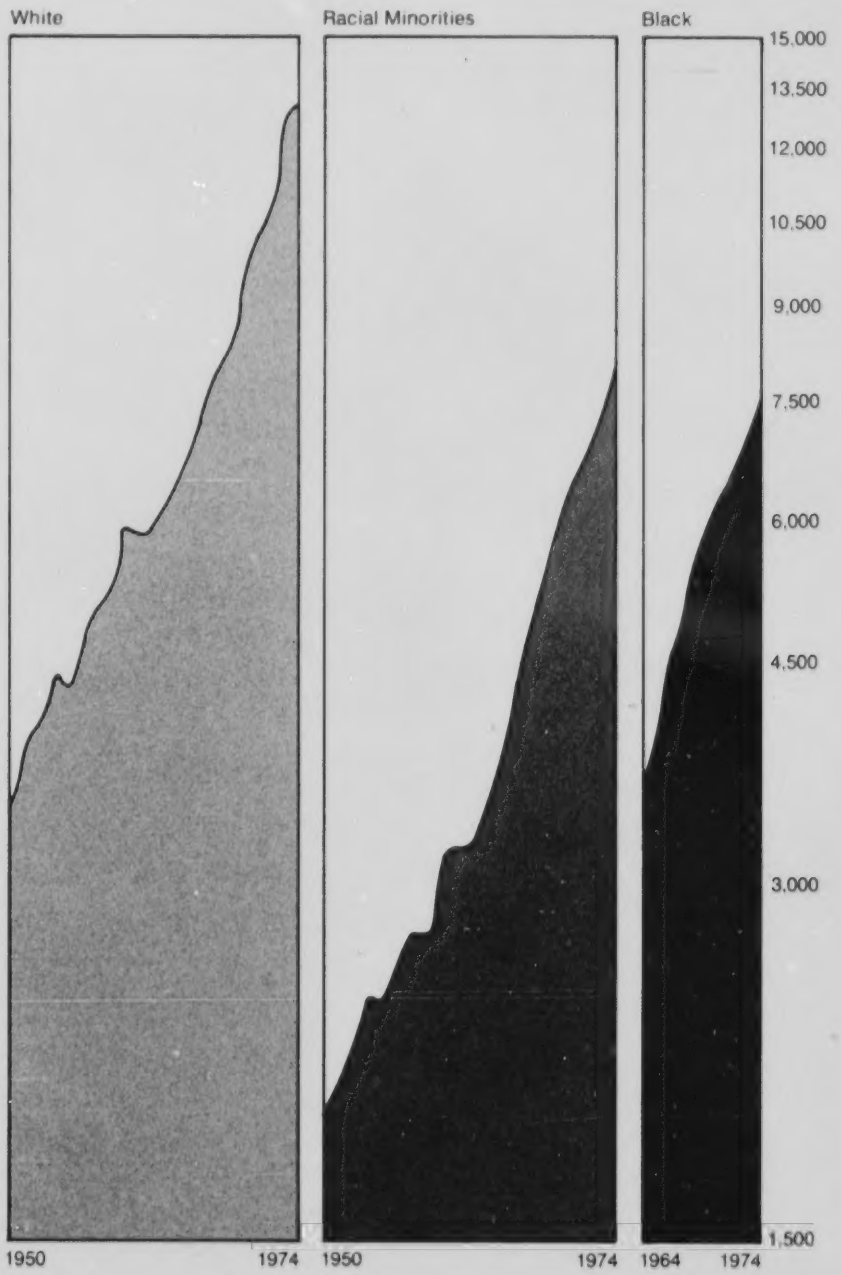
In 1969, the mean family income of Whites was $3,000–4,000 greater than for Blacks, Native Americans, and Hispanics. The mean family income for Asian Americans was $1,000 greater than for Whites.

The relative gap between racial minority and White family income increase slightly between 1970 to 1974 from 36 to 38%. The absolute gap in income between racial minority and White families increased from $3,720 in 1970 to $5,090 in 1974.

Income—Race, 1974

Median Income of Families: 1950 to 1974

Figure 13 (See Table 4)



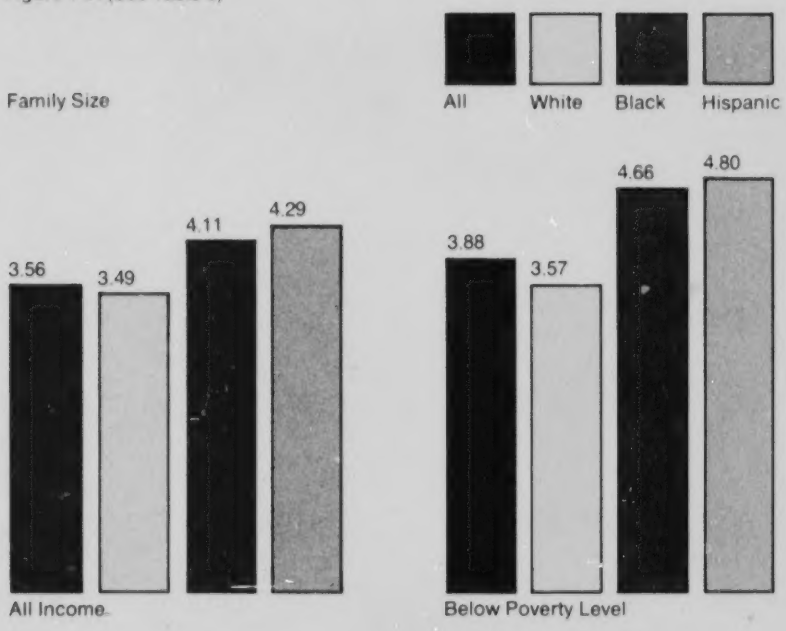
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Report, P-23, No. 54

Family Characteristics

A. Family Size

Family Size by Income Level and Racial Ethnic Group, U. S. 1969

Figure 14A (See Table 5)

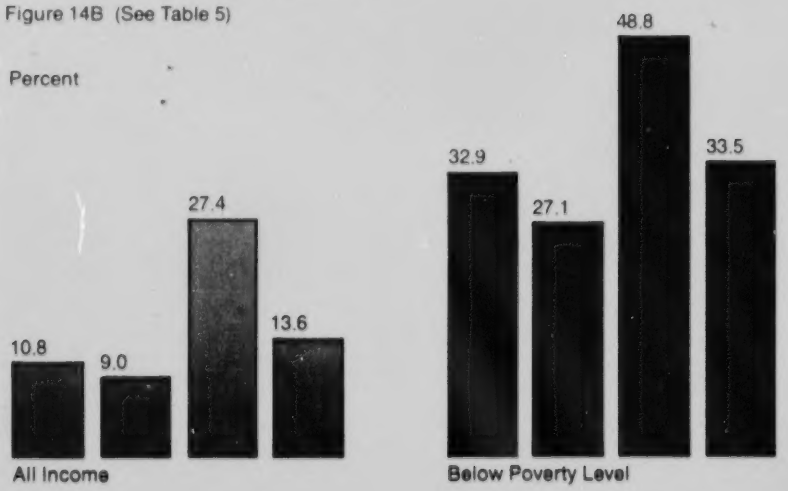


Black and Hispanic families were larger and more likely to be female headed than White families

B. Female-Headed Households

Percent of Families With Female Heads by Income Level and Racial and Ethnic Group, U. S. 1969

Figure 14B (See Table 5)



Poor families were larger and more likely to be female headed than non-poor families

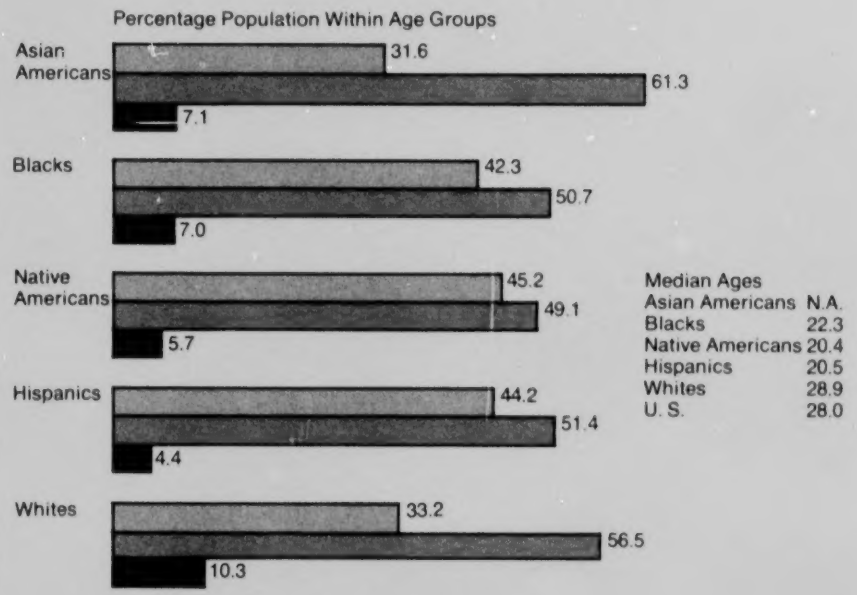
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, "General Social and Economic Characteristics U. S. Summary," 1970, Table 95

The median age for racial and ethnic minorities was less than for Whites.

Age Distributions

Ethnic/Racial Groups, U. S. 1970

Figure 15



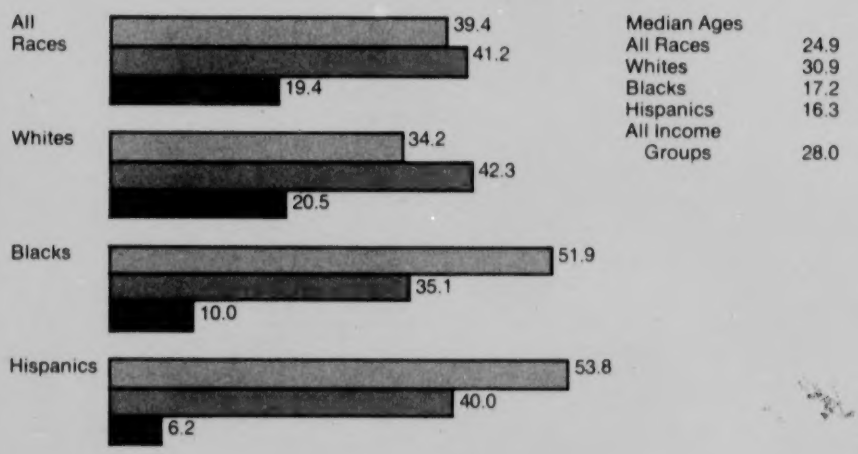
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.
1. Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos in the U. S. 1970, PC(2)-1G.
2. Negro Population 1970, PC(2)-1B.
3. American Indians 1970, PC(2)-1F.
4. Persons of Spanish Origin 1970, PC(2)-1C.
5. U. S. Summary, Detailed Characteristics 1970, PC(1)-D-1.

The median age for the low income population was less than the rest of the population.

Age—Race and Income

Age Distribution of the Low Income Population by Ethnic/Racial Group, U. S. 1970

Figure 16

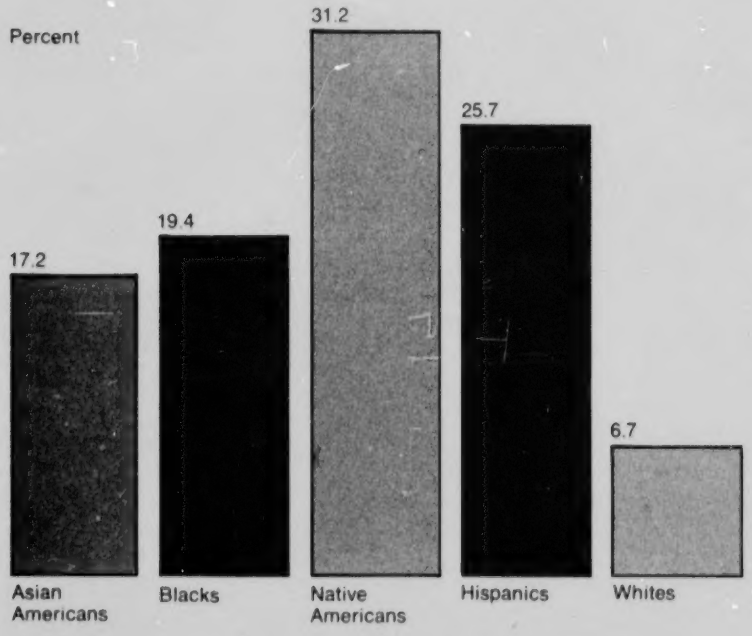


Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census
"Low Income Population, 1970" PC(2)-9A.

Crowded Conditons

Percent of Households With More Than One Person Per Room by Ethnic/Racial Group, 1970

Figure 17



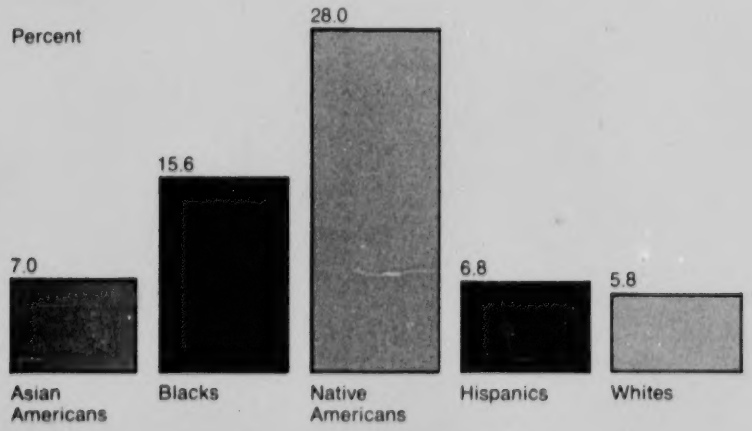
Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.
1. Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos in the U. S. 1970, PC(2)-1G.
2. Negro Population 1970, PC(2)-1B.
3. American Indians 1970, PC(2)-1F.
4. Persons of Spanish Origin 1970, PC(2)-1C.

The percent of racial and ethnic minorities who lived in crowded conditions was three times the percent of Whites.

Plumbing

Percent Households Lacking Plumbing by Racial and Ethnic Groups, 1970

Figure 18



Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.
1. Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos in the U. S. 1970, PC(2)-1G.
2. Negro Population 1970, PC(2)-1B.
3. American Indians 1970, PC(2)-1F.
4. Persons of Spanish Origin 1970, PC(2)-1C.
5. Detailed Housing Characteristics HC(1)-B1.

Twice as many racial and ethnic minorities lacked complete plumbing facilities compared to Whites.

3. Health Status

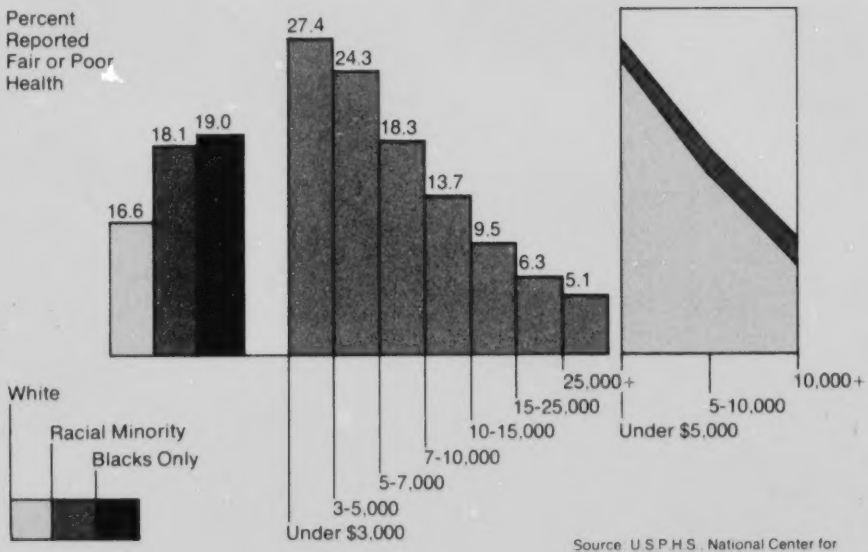
Minorities were 60% more likely than Whites to judge their health as only fair or poor.

The lowest income families were five times more likely than the highest income families to judge their health as only fair or poor. Even within the same income categories, racial minorities were still more likely than Whites to judge their health as only fair or poor.

Health Status

Assessment of Health Status Reported as Fair or Poor in Health Interviews by Race and Income: U. S. 1975

Figure 19 (See Table 6)



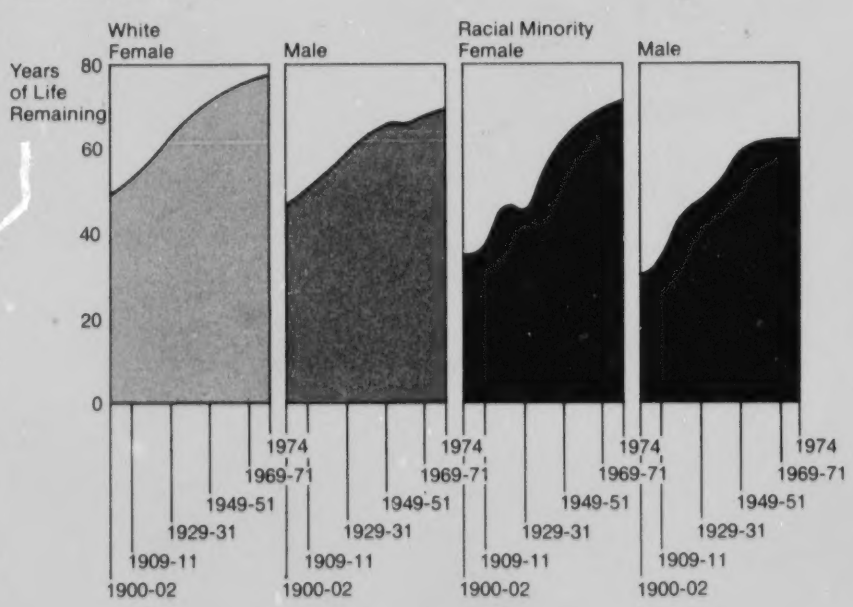
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Life expectancy has increased significantly for all groups since 1900. Therefore, the gap between Whites and racial minorities has decreased. Nevertheless, minorities still have a life expectancy that is 6 years less than Whites.

Life Expectancy – Race and Sex

Estimated Average Length of Life in Years, by Race and Sex: Death Registration States, 1900-1928, and United States, 1929-1974

Figure 20 (See Table 7)

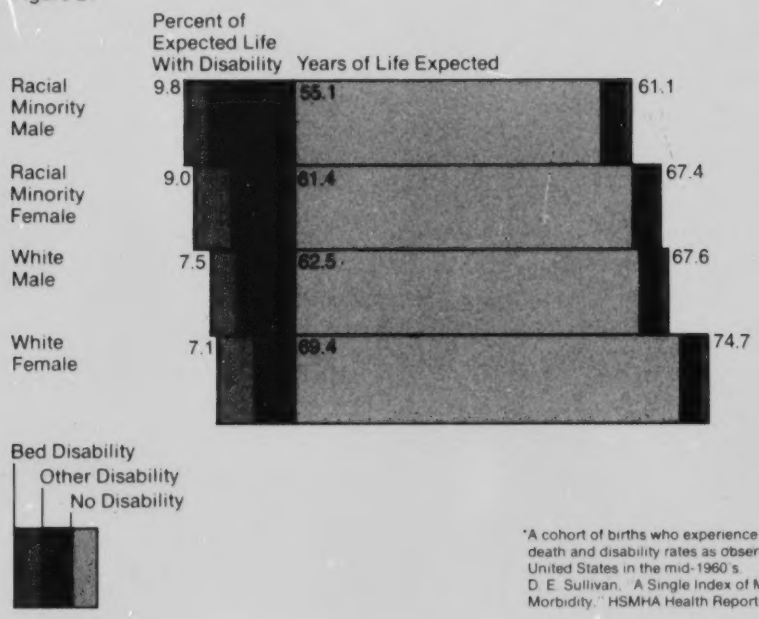


Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the U. S., 1974, Vol. II, Section 5. In preparation.

Life Expectancy With Disability

Life Expectancy at Birth With or Without Specified Degrees of Disability, U. S. 1960

Figure 21



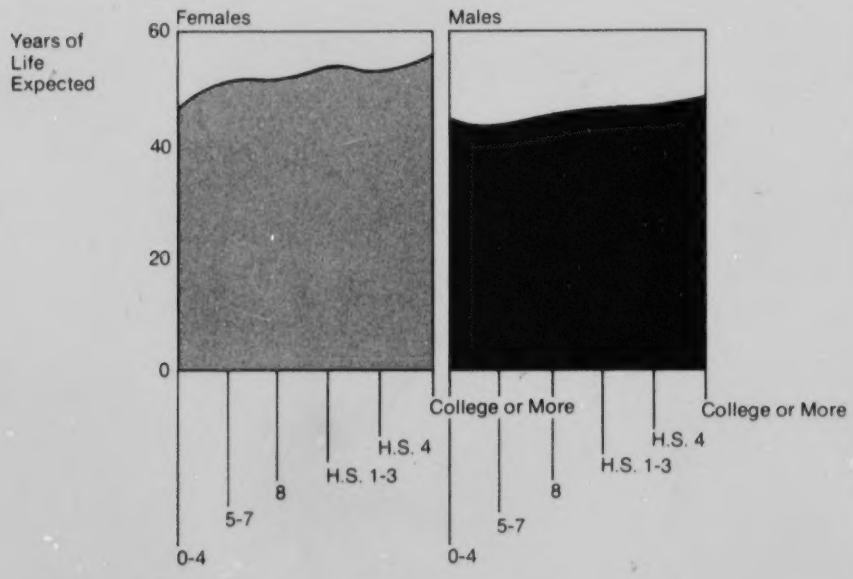
*A cohort of births who experience age specific death and disability rates as observed in the United States in the mid-1960's.
D. E. Sullivan, "A Single Index of Mortality and Morbidity," HSMHA Health Reports 86.

In 1960, not only did racial minorities have a shorter life span, but they also spent almost one year more than did Whites in disability.

Life Expectancy – Educational Level

Life Expectancy for the White Population at 25 Years of Age by Sex and Year of School Completed, U. S. 1960

Figure 22 (See Table 8)



Source: Kitagawa, Evelyn M. and Philip Hauser, "Differential Mortality in United States: A Study in Socioeconomic Epidemiology," Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1973.

Longevity was positively correlated with education.

The South, which has the highest percentage of poverty and minority populations, has the lowest life expectancy rate.

Life Expectancy – Geographical

Life Expectancy by Race, Sex, and Geographical Division, U.S. 1969–1971

Division and State	Life Expectancy			Life Expect. Rank	Poverty Rank[1]	Racial Minority Rank[1]
	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
New England						
Maine	70.93	67.24	74.85	21	31	3
New Hampshire	71.23	67.48	75.19	20	4	2
Vermont	71.64	67.76	75.77	18	24	1
Massachusetts	71.83	68.12	75.45	15	3	14
Rhode Island	71.90	68.31	75.48	13	17	12
Connecticut	72.48	69.04	75.95	8	1	22
Mid. Atlantic						
New York	70.55	66.95	74.15	31	19	35
New Jersey	70.93	67.52	74.38	22	2	32
Pennsylvania	70.43	66.90	74.06	33	14	25
East N. Central						
Ohio	70.82	67.25	74.55	25	10	27
Indiana	70.88	67.23	74.22	24	8	21
Illinois	70.14	66.48	73.96	37	13	36
Michigan	70.63	67.09	74.48	29	7	33
Wisconsin	72.48	69.15	76.04	9	9	13
West N. Central						
Minnesota	72.96	69.38	76.80	2	15	5
Iowa	72.56	68.83	76.50	7	22	4
Missouri	70.69	66.88	74.66	26	32	29
North Dakota	72.79	69.23	77.01	4	35	10
South Dakota	72.08	68.49	76.19	11	38	19
Nebraska	72.60	68.85	76.61	5	28	11
Kansas	72.58	68.83	76.55	6	27	20
South Atlantic						
Delaware	70.06	66.29	74.07	41	16	37
Maryland	70.22	66.40	74.17	36	11	40
District of Col.	65.74	60.92	70.52	51	37	51
Virginia	70.08	66.26	74.17	40	34	42
West Virginia	69.48	65.56	73.74	42	44	15
North Carolina	69.21	64.94	73.78	44	41	44
South Carolina	67.96	63.85	72.29	50	47	48
Georgia	68.54	64.27	73.01	48	42	45
Florida	70.66	66.61	74.96	27	36	38
East S. Central						
Kentucky	70.10	66.22	74.34	39	46	23
Tennessee	70.11	66.15	74.26	38	43	39
Alabama	69.05	64.90	73.41	45	48	45
Mississippi	68.09	64.06	72.40	49	51	49
West S. Central						
Arkansas	70.66	66.68	74.97	27	50	41
Louisiana	68.76	64.85	72.88	47	49	47
Oklahoma	71.42	67.40	75.70	19	40	30
Texas	70.90	67.05	74.99	23	39	34
Mountain						
Montana	70.56	66.73	75.08	30	30	17
Idaho	71.87	68.20	76.10	14	29	6
Wyoming	70.29	66.19	75.19	35	23	9
Colorado	72.06	68.40	75.43	12	25	16
New Mexico	70.32	66.51	74.51	34	45	28
Arizona	70.55	66.57	75.04	31	33	26
Utah	72.90	69.49	76.55	3	20	8
Nevada	69.03	65.60	73.32	46	5	24
Pacific						
Washington	71.72	68.07	75.78	16	12	18
Oregon	72.13	68.43	76.20	10	21	7
California	71.71	68.19	75.37	17	18	31
Alaska	69.31	66.05	74.03	43	26	43
Hawaii	73.60	71.02	76.79	1	6	50
United States	70.75	69.04	74.64			

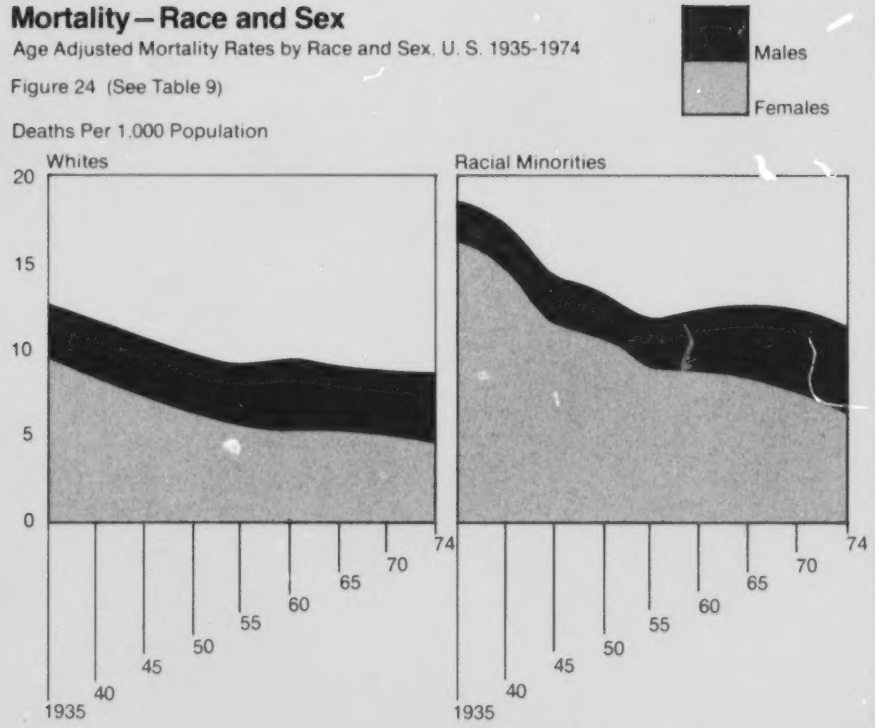
[1] Rank of 50 has the greatest poverty or percent racial minority rate.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Decennial Life Tables for 1969–71, Vol. II, No. 1–151, State Life Tables 1969–71.

Mortality – Race and Sex

Age Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race and Sex, U. S. 1935-1974

Figure 24 (See Table 9)



Source: U S P H S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished vital statistics data.

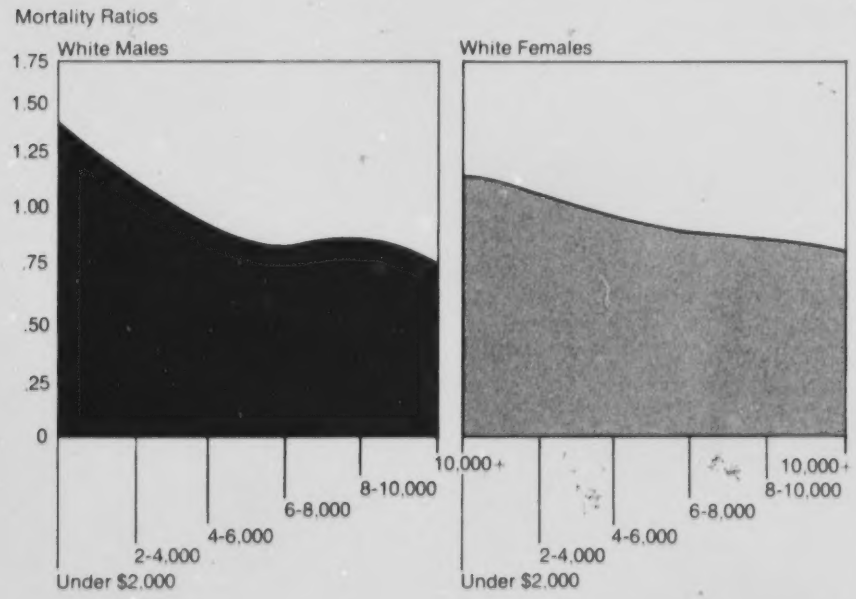
Racial minorities had a 40% higher mortality rate.

The rate obtained by racial minority males in 1970 equals that obtained by White males in 1935.

Mortality – Income

Mortality Ratios by Level of Family Income (Standardized for Age) for White Family Members 25-64 Years of Age, by Sex: U. S. 1960

Figure 25 (See Table 10)



Note: The mortality ratio is a comparison between the death rate of a particular income group with the death rate for all income groups. An adjustment is made for the difference in age between the particular income group and all income groups.

Source: Kitagawa, Evelyn M. and Philip M. Hauser, "Differential Mortality in the U. S.: A Study in Socioeconomic Epidemiology," Harvard U. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1973.

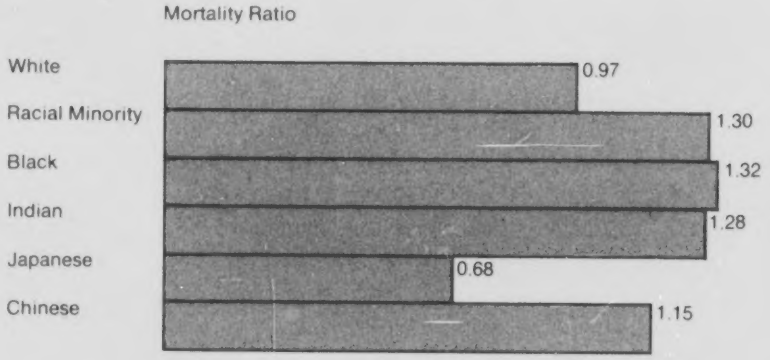
In 1960, the lowest income group had a 60% higher mortality rate than the highest income group.

1950 and 1960 data indicated that all of the ethnic and racial minorities except the Japanese had higher mortality rates than Whites.

Mortality – Racial Groups

Mortality Ratio for Populations Five Years and Over by Racial Ethnic Group, U. S. 1959-1961

Figure 26

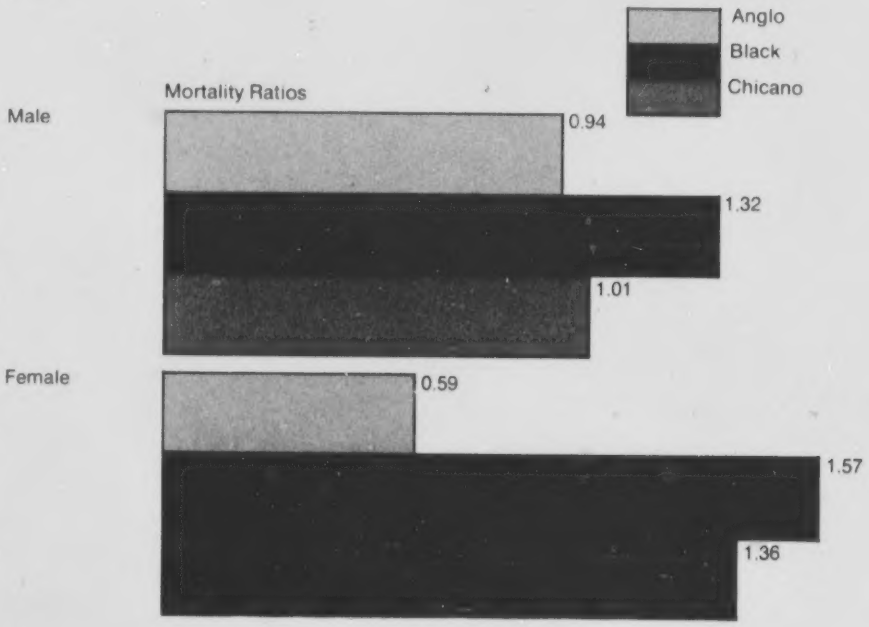


Note: The mortality ratio is a comparison between the death rate of a particular income group with the death rate for all income groups. An adjustment is made for the differences in age between the particular income group and all income groups.
Source: Kitagawa, Evelyn M. and Philip M. Hauser, "Differential Mortality in the U. S.: A Study in Socioeconomic Epidemiology," Harvard U. Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1973.

Mortality – Hispanics

Standard Mortality Ratios by Sex and Ethnicity, 1960 Using 1950 Anglo Mortality Rates*

Figure 27



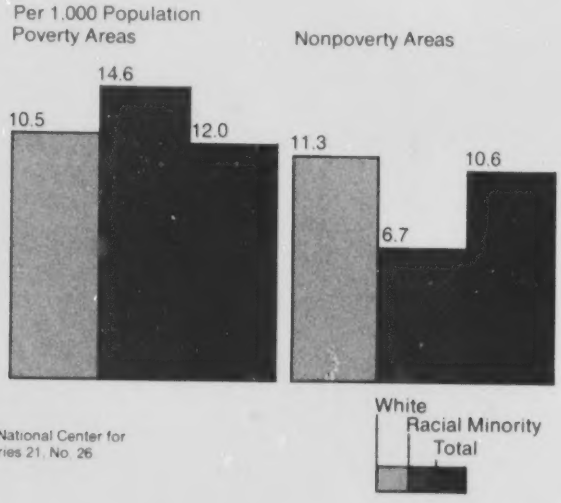
*Mortality for Anglo, Black and Chicano males are based on 1949-51 average Anglo male rates. Mortality for Anglo, Black and Chicano females are based on 1949-51 average Anglo female rates.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., Health Services Reports, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, March 1972, Vol. 87, No. 3.

Mortality – Poverty Areas

Crude Death Rate in Poverty and Nonpoverty areas in 19 Large Cities by Race, 1969-71

Figure 28



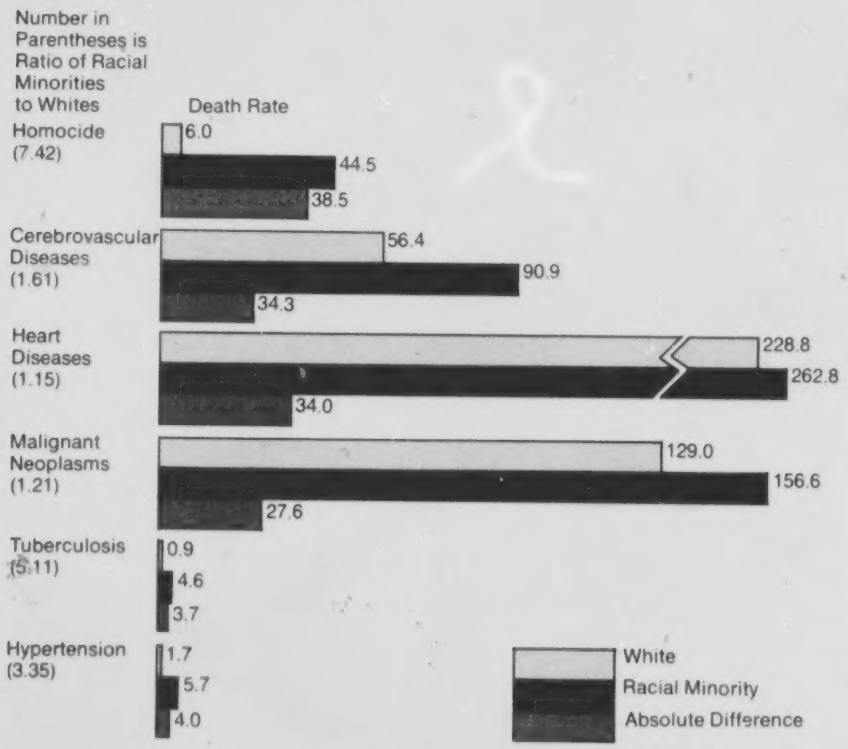
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Series 21, No. 26

The crude death rate was greater for residents of poverty areas than nonpoverty areas; age adjustment would have increased the differences. Within nonpoverty areas, the crude death rate was greater for Whites than minorities. Age adjustment would diminish if not reverse this difference. Nationwide, the overall death rate when age adjusted is greater for minorities than Whites.

Specific Causes of Death

Age Adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes by Race, U. S. 1974 (Rates per 100,000 Population in Specified Group)

Figure 29



Note: Hypertension is a major cause of cerebrovascular diseases.
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the U. S., 1974, Vol. II Mortality, Part A. In preparation.

The leading contributors in terms of the absolute amount of the differences in mortality rates between Whites and racial minorities were in respective order: homicide, cerebrovascular diseases, heart diseases, and malignant neoplasms.

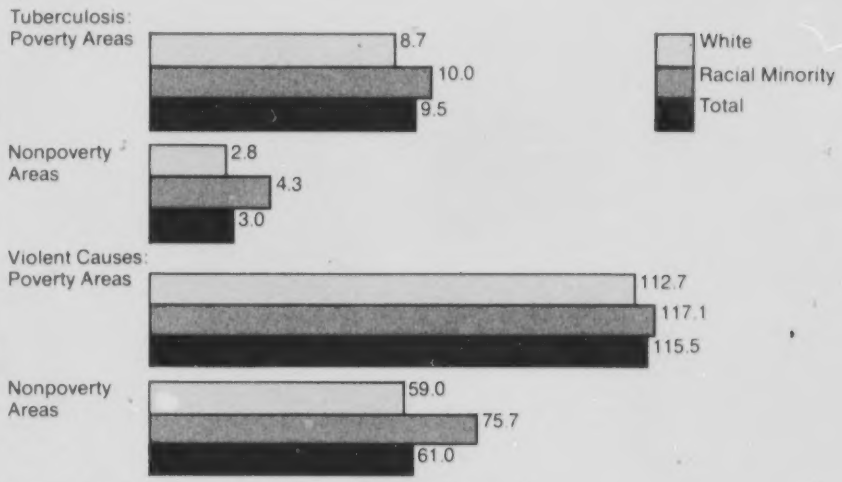
In ratio terms, the greatest differentials between Whites and minorities were in respective order: homicide, tuberculosis, and hypertension.

The crude death rates for tuberculosis and homicide were greater for residents of poverty areas than non-poverty areas. Within both poverty and nonpoverty areas, these rates were greater for minorities than Whites. Age adjustment would have further accentuated these differences.

TB and Violent Deaths – Poverty Areas

Death Rate for Tuberculosis and Violent Causes in Poverty and Nonpoverty Areas in 19 Large Cities by Race, 1969-71

Figure 30



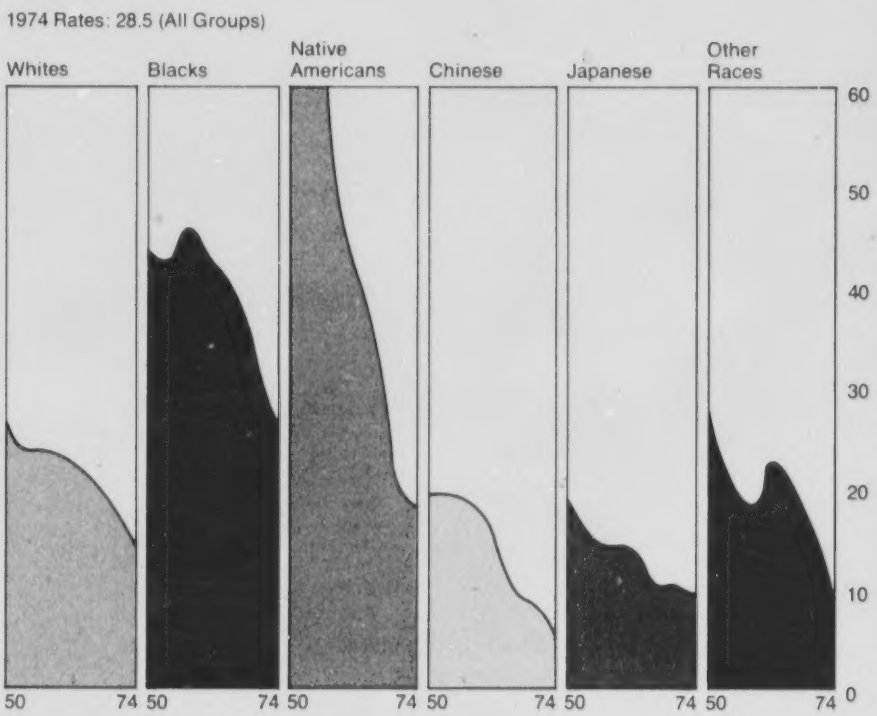
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Series 21, No. 26.

Infant mortality rates have declined for all races in the past two decades with the largest decrease being about 350% for Native Americans between 1950 and 1974. However, for 1974, Blacks and Native Americans still had significantly higher rates than Whites and Asian Americans. Blacks had over four times the rate for Chinese Americans.

Infant Mortality

Rates by Specified Race, 1950-74

Figure 31 (See Table 12)

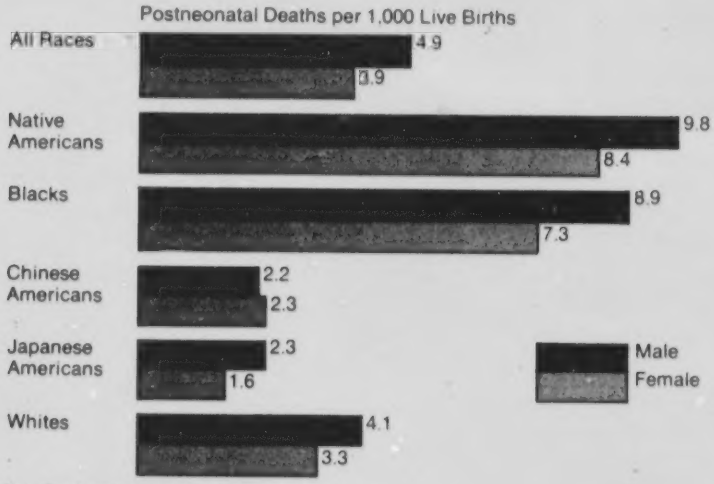


Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished vital statistics data.

Postneonatal Mortality

Rates by Race, U. S. 1974

Figure 32



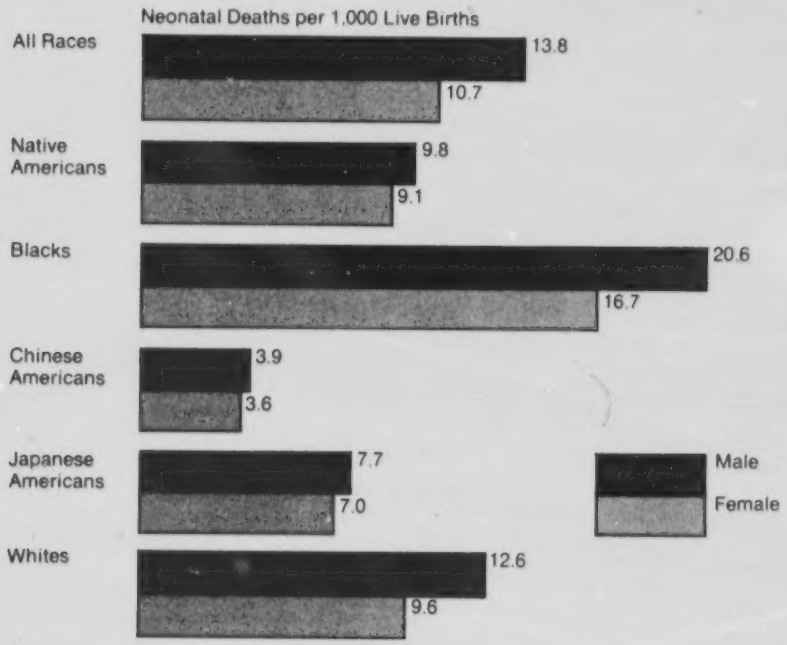
Note: Deaths between 28 days and one year
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished vital statistics data

The infant mortality rates during the postneonatal period were higher for Native Americans than Whites. This accounts for the overall infant mortality rates being higher for Native Americans than Whites.

Neonatal Mortality

Rates by Race, U. S. 1974

Figure 33



Note: Deaths between 0 and 28 days.
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished vital statistics data.

The infant mortality rates for Blacks were greater than for Whites during both the neonatal and postneonatal periods. Thus deaths during both neonatal and postneonatal periods account for the higher infant mortality rates for Blacks than for Whites.

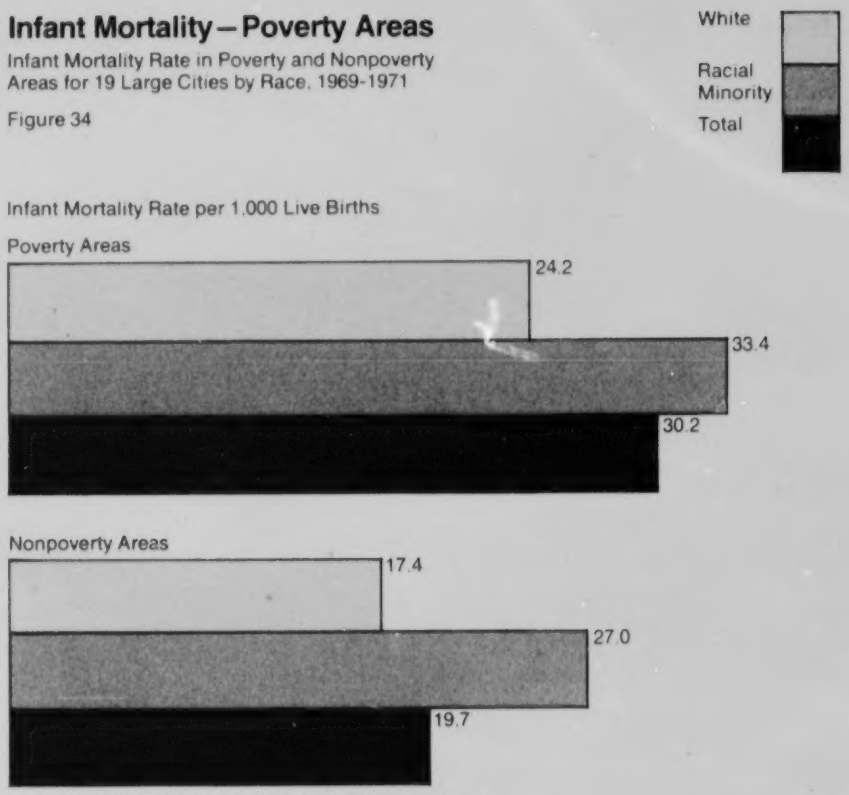
28

The infant mortality rate was 50% greater for residents of poverty areas than nonpoverty areas. Within both poverty and nonpoverty areas, racial minorities had a 50% higher rate than Whites.

Infant Mortality – Poverty Areas

Infant Mortality Rate in Poverty and Nonpoverty Areas for 19 Large Cities by Race, 1969-1971

Figure 34



Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Series 21, No. 26

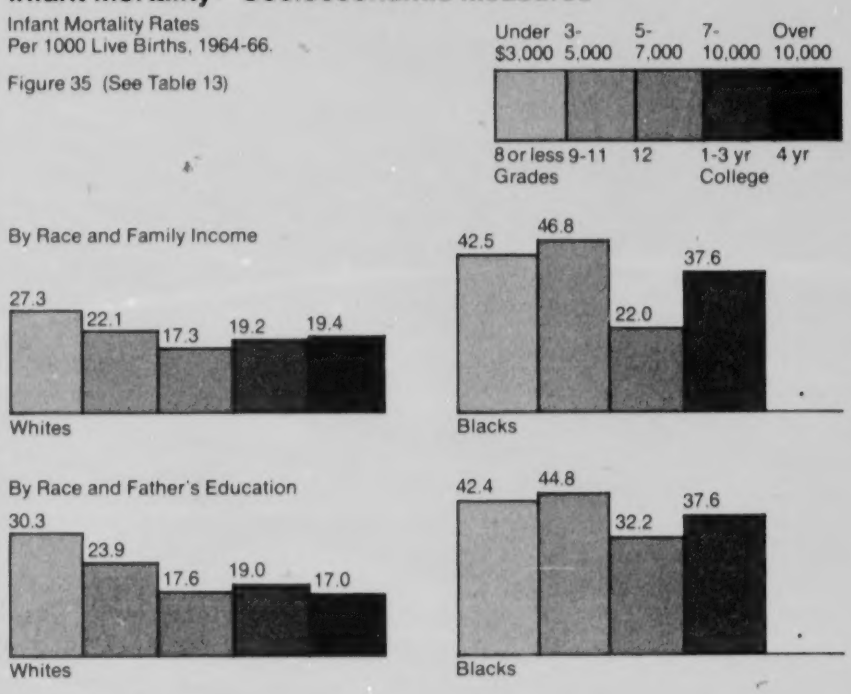
The lowest income group had a 50% higher infant mortality rate than the highest income group.

Differences in infant mortality were even greater between different educational levels.

Infant Mortality – Socioeconomic Measures

Infant Mortality Rates Per 1000 Live Births, 1964-66.

Figure 35 (See Table 13)

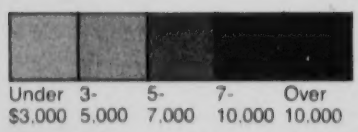


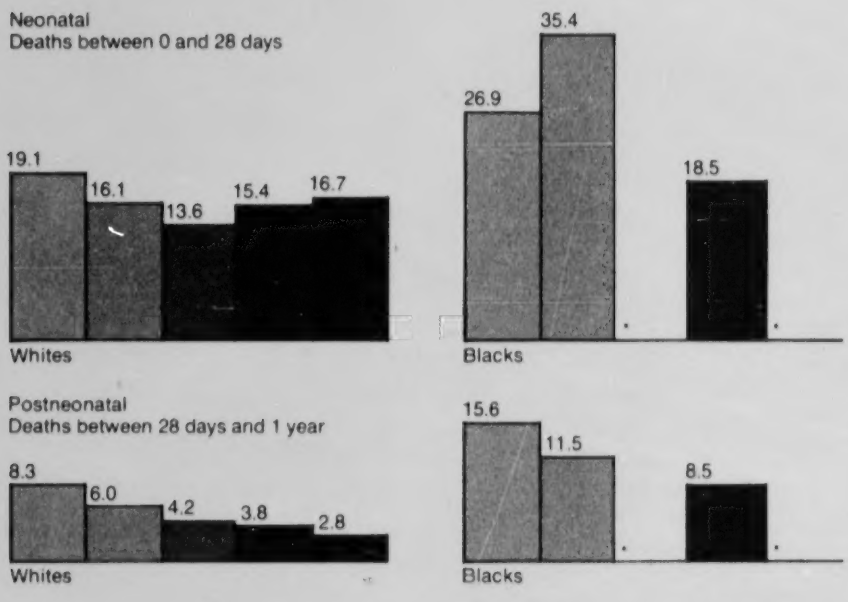
*Data Not Available
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Series 22, No. 14

Neo- and Postneonatal Mortality

Estimated Infant Deaths Per 1000 Legitimate Live Births, by Family Income and Infant's Race and Age at Death: U. S. 1964-66

Figure 36 (See Table 14)





*Data Not Available
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Series 22, No. 14

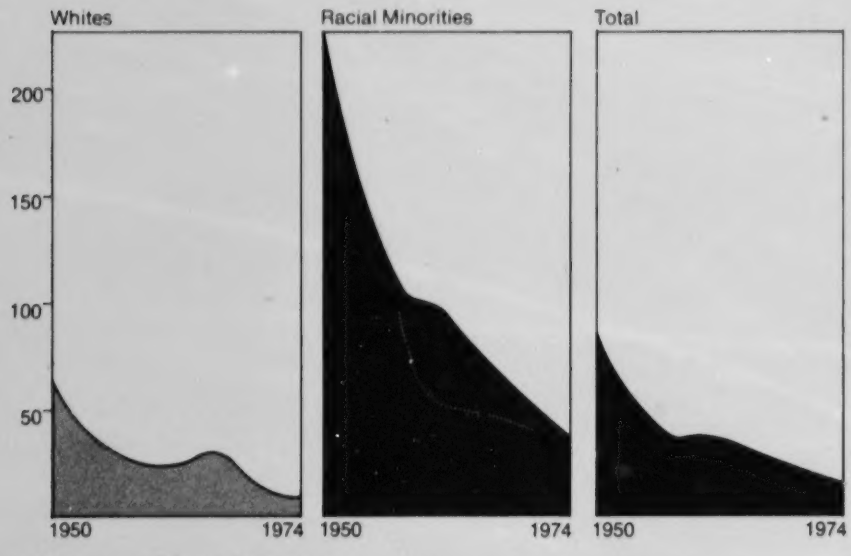
Infant mortality was more highly correlated with Socio-Economic Status during the postneonatal period than during the neonatal period.

Nevertheless for those within the same income range, the rates were greater for minorities than Whites during both periods.

Maternal Mortality

Maternal Mortality Rates by Race, U. S. 1950-1974. (Rates per 100,000 Live Births Per Specified Group)

Figure 37 (See Table 15)



Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the U. S., 1974, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A." In preparation.

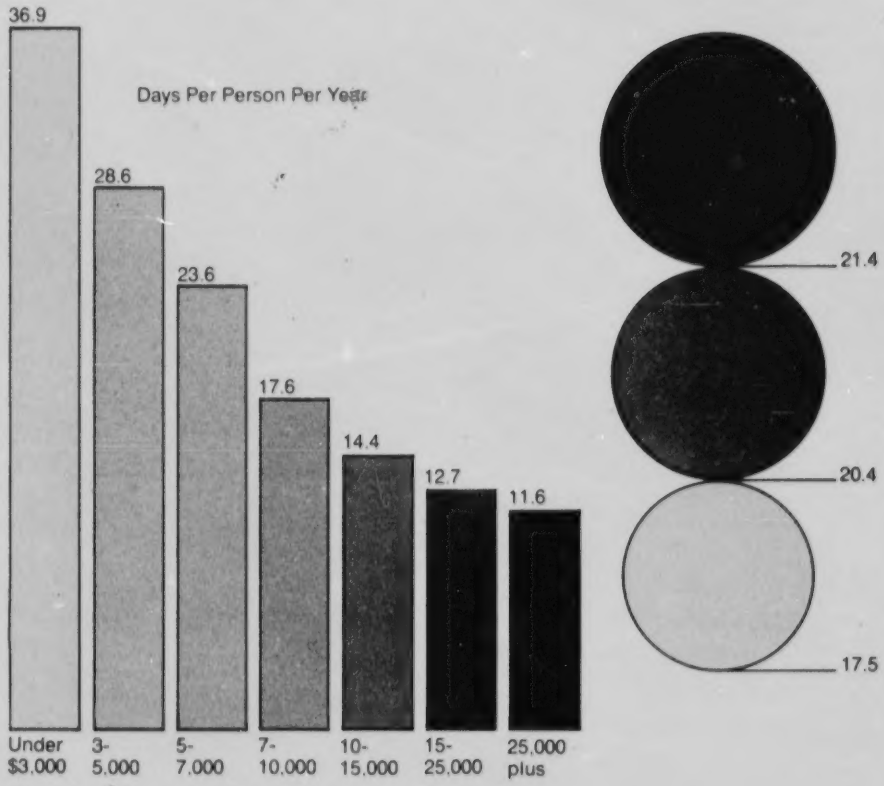
For both racial minorities and Whites the maternal mortality rates were 300% greater in 1950 than in 1974. However, the gap between these two groups remained constant; the rate for minorities has been four times greater than for Whites.

The lowest income group had three times the number of restricted activity days as the highest income group; Blacks had a 20% higher rate than Whites. Due to the limitations in interviews as mentioned in the introduction, the differences noted above are significantly underestimated.

Restricted Activity Days

Number of Restricted Activity Days Per Person Per Year by Income and by Race, U. S. 1975

Figure 38 (See Table 16)



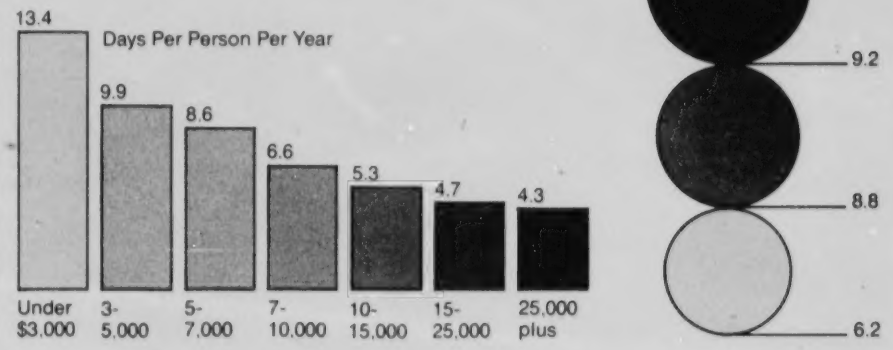
Note: Restricted activity days are inclusive of the different types of disability days, i.e., bed disability, work loss, and school loss.
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey

The lowest income group had three times the number of bed loss days as the highest income group; Blacks had 1 1/2 times the rate of Whites. As noted for the previous figure, the differences just described are significant underestimates of disability.

Bed Disability

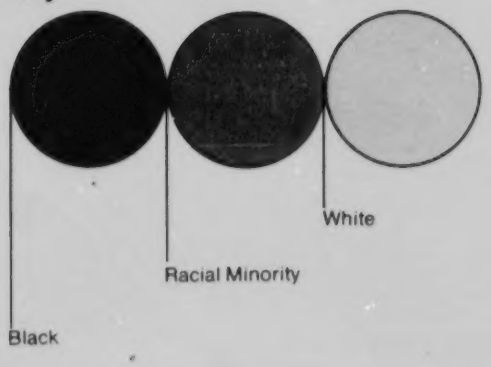
Number of Bed Disability Days Per Person Per Year by Income and by Race, U.S. 1975

Figure 39 (See Table 17)



Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey

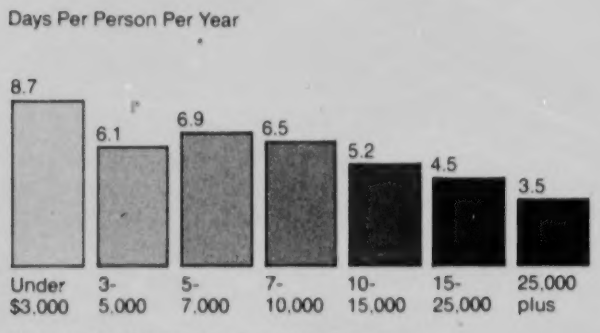
Key

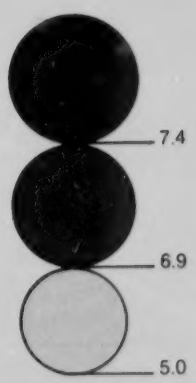


Work Loss

Number of Work Loss Days Per Person Per Year by Income and by Race for Those Currently Employed, U. S. 1975

Figure 40 (See Table 18)





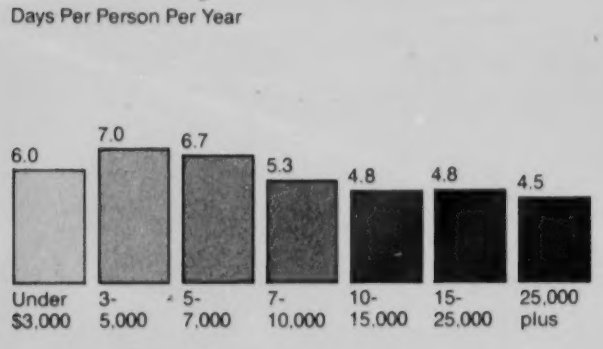
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

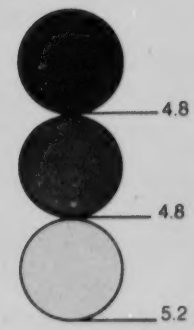
The lowest income group had 2½ times the number of work loss days as the highest income group; Blacks had a 50% greater rate than Whites. As previously noted, these are underestimates of disability.

School Loss

Number of School Loss Days Per Person Per Year by Family Income and Race, U. S. 1975

Figure 41 (See Table 19)





Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

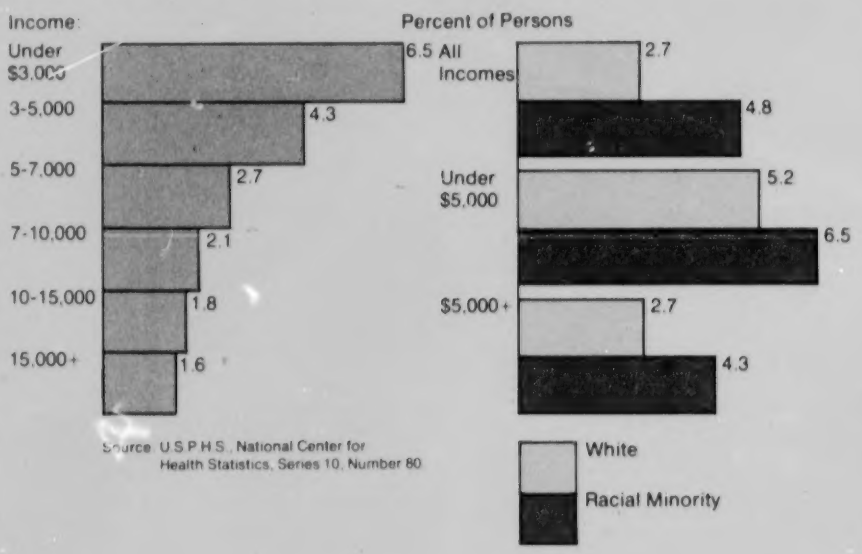
The lowest income group had one-third more school loss days than the highest income group. However, Whites had 10% more days lost than Blacks. As noted previously, the accompanying data underestimate the extent of disability for the disadvantaged more than for the nondisadvantaged.

The following relations existed as to persons who were unable to perform a major activity due to chronic conditions: the lowest income group had four times the proportion as the highest income group; minorities were almost twice that of Whites; within the same income categories, the proportion for minorities was still greater than for Whites.

Major Activity Restriction

Percent Unable to Carry on Major Activity Due to Chronic Limitation by Race and Income, U. S. 1969-1970

Figure 42 (See Table 20)



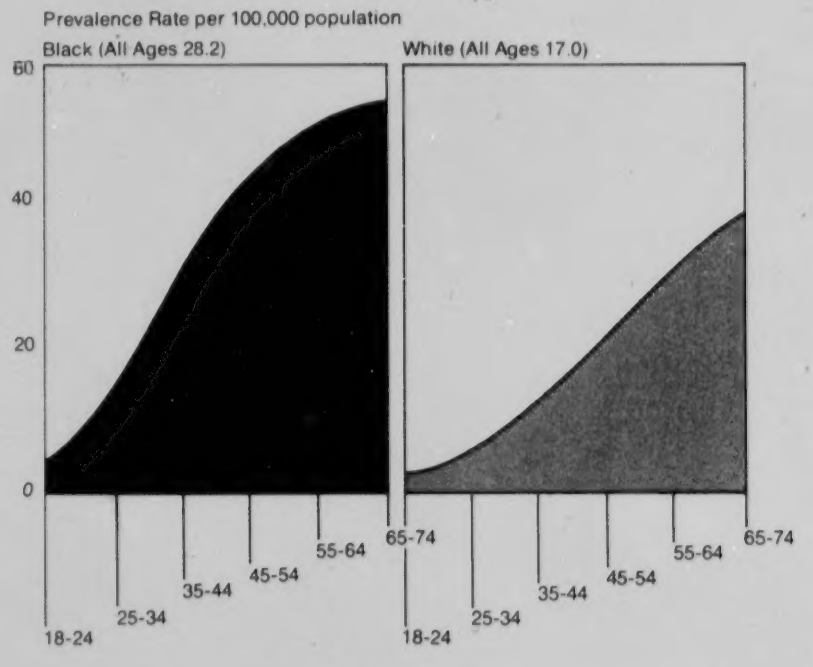
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Series 10, Number 80

The prevalence of hypertension was approximately 66% greater for Blacks than for Whites. As age increases the difference between Blacks and Whites increase.

Hypertension

Prevalence Rates of Definite Hypertension Among White and Black Persons 18-74 Years of Age, U. S., 1971-1974

Figure 43 (See Table 21)



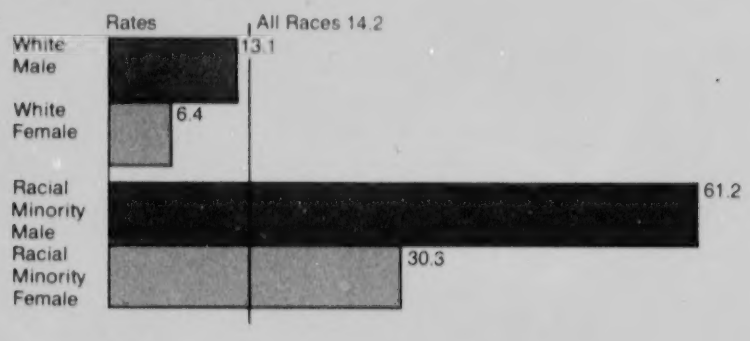
[1] Systolic blood pressure of at least 160 mm. Hg. or diastolic blood pressure of at least 95 mm. Hg.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics, No. 1.

Tuberculosis

Reported New Active Case Rates Per 100,000 Population By Race and Sex: U. S. 1974

Figure 44 (See Table 22)



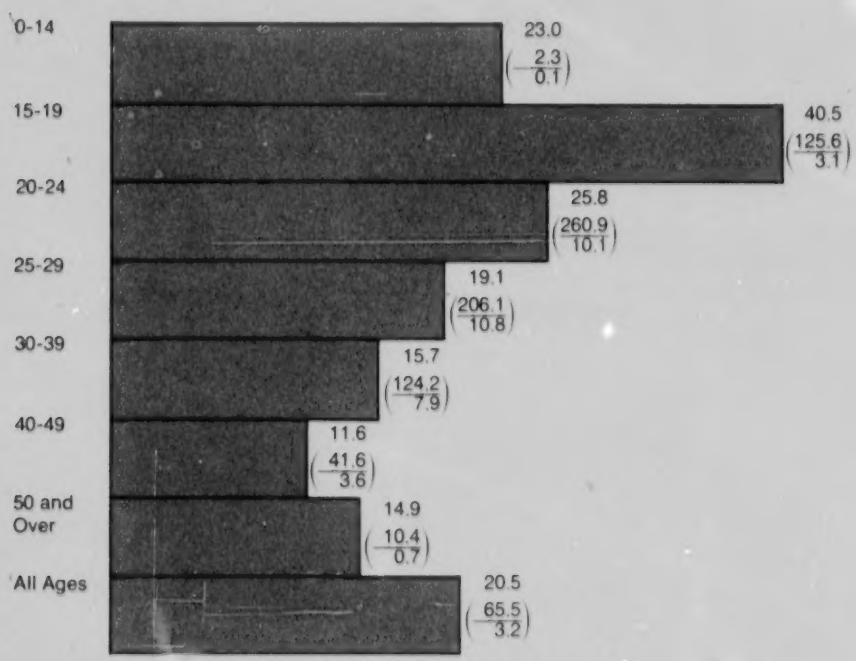
Source: U.S.P.H.S., Center for Disease Control, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Annual Supplement, 1975

The tuberculosis rate was 5 times greater for racial minorities than for Whites.

Syphilis

Primary and Secondary Syphilis Ratio of Age-Specific Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Age Groups and Race, U. S. 1970

Figure 45 (See Table 23)



Ratio: Racial Minority Case Rate/White Case Rate Numbers in parentheses equals case of rates per 100,000 population $\left(\frac{\text{minorities}}{\text{white}}\right)$

Note: There may be some bias in this data since statistics show that racial minorities use public clinics more often where reporting is more complete.
Source: U.S.P.H.S., Center for Disease Control, VD Fact Sheet, 1971

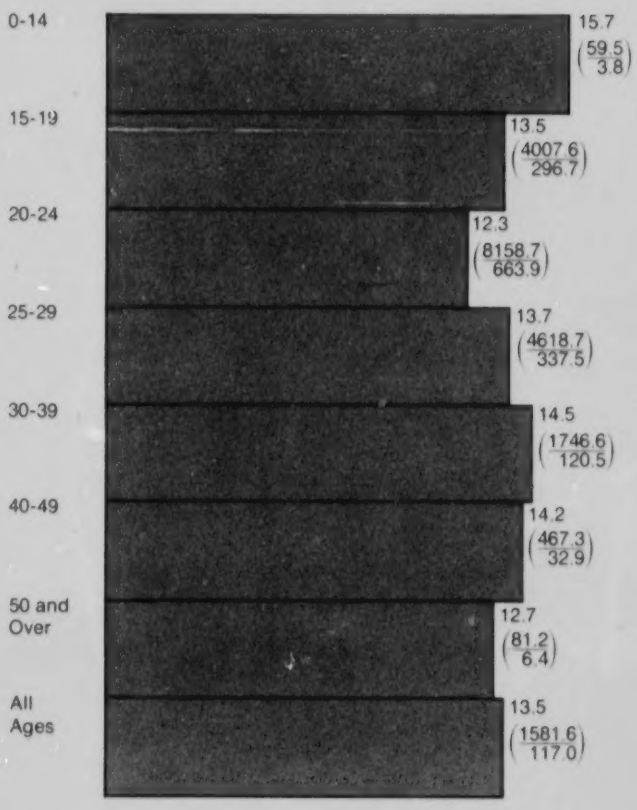
In 1970, the rate of primary and secondary syphilis for racial minorities was approximately 11–40 times the rate for Whites.

The ratio of age specific case rates for gonorrhea was consistently between 12–16 greater for racial minorities than Whites for all age groups.

Gonorrhea

Ratio of Age Specific Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Age Groups and Race, U. S. 1970

Figure 46 (See Table 24)



Ratio: Racial Minority Case Rate/White Case Rate Numbers in parentheses equals case of rates per 100,000 population $\left(\frac{\text{minorities}}{\text{white}}\right)$

Note: There may be some bias in this data since statistics show that racial minorities use public clinics more often where reporting is more complete.
Source: U.S.P.H.S., Center for Disease Control, VD Fact Sheet, 1971

Notifiable Diseases – Native Americans

Incidence Rates for Selected Notifiable Diseases
Indian and Alaska Native Service Population in 24 Reservation States, 1962 and 1974 and for All U. S., 1974

Figure 47

Notifiable Diseases	Incidence Rate Per 100,000 Population		
	Native Americans 1962	1974	U.S. All Races 1974
Otitis Media	3,801.7	10,958.2	*
Gastroenteritis	4,545.5	7,276.7	*
Strep Throat	1,132.4	6,515.4	*
Pneumonia	2,867.3	3,209.4	*
Influenza	1,025.6	3,097.9	*
Gonococcal Infection	756.8	1,667.2	404.9
Trachoma	930.4	388.8	*
Chickenpox	448.0	490.7	97.9
Bacillary Dysentery	173.0	495.0	*
Mumps	637.5	187.0	36.2
Infectious Hepatitis	192.6	376.1	28.2
Syphilis, All Forms	100.6	148.8	42.0
Measles	257.7	86.6	12.7
Tuberculosis, New Active	1,326.6	79.8	14.3

* Not Available

Source: U.S.P.H.S., Indian Health Service, Indian Health Trends and Services, in preparation

For the leading notifiable diseases for which data is available nationwide, the incidence rates for Native Americans is 3 to 13 times greater than the rate nationwide. In several disease categories the incidence rate increased significantly between 1967-74 (e.g., Strep throat 500%). However, this may be partly due to better reporting due to better utilization of services.

Notifiable Diseases – Hispanics

Incidence Rates of Selected Reportable Diseases in Los Angeles County and East/Northeast Los Angeles*, 1972

Figure 48

Diseases Notifiable	Incidence Rate Per 100,000 Population		
	(A) Los Angeles County	(B) East/Northeast Los Angeles	Ratio of (B) to (A)
Amebic Dysentery	2.3	9.7	4.2
Gonorrhea	503.8	317.1	.63
Hepatitis	49.0	69.1	1.4
Measles	20.7	48.1	2.3
Mumps	20.8	40.1	1.9
Syphilis	103.2	141.4	1.4
T.B.	19.3	36.4	1.9

*East/Northeast Los Angeles is composed of 363,572 people of which 75% have Spanish Surnames. California Chicano Urban Health Study. East Los Angeles Health System, Inc., December 1973.

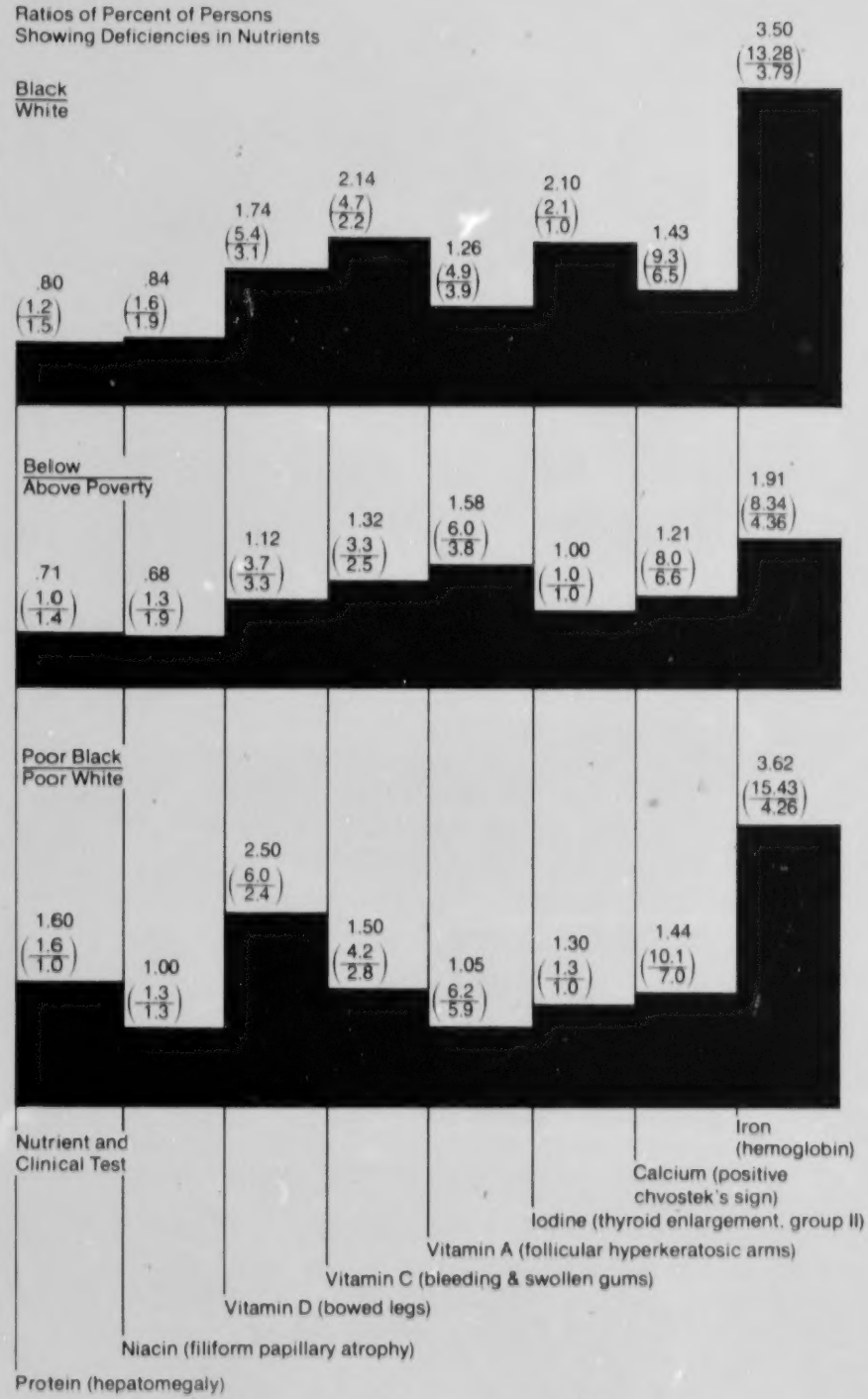
With the exception of gonorrhea, the Hispanic part of Los Angeles had at least a 40% greater incidence for each of the leading notifiable diseases as compared to the rest of Los Angeles.

Blacks showed higher prevalence rates than Whites for deficiencies in the following nutrients: vitamins A, C, and D, iron, iodine, and calcium. Persons below the poverty level showed higher rates than persons above the poverty level for vitamins A, C, and D, iron, and calcium. For most nutrients, Blacks had higher prevalence rates of deficiencies than Whites within the same income groups. The exceptions to the above relations were for protein and niacin where Whites and persons above the poverty level had the higher prevalence rates.

Nutrition

Summary of Key Measures of Nutritional Deficiencies, 1971-72

Figure 49



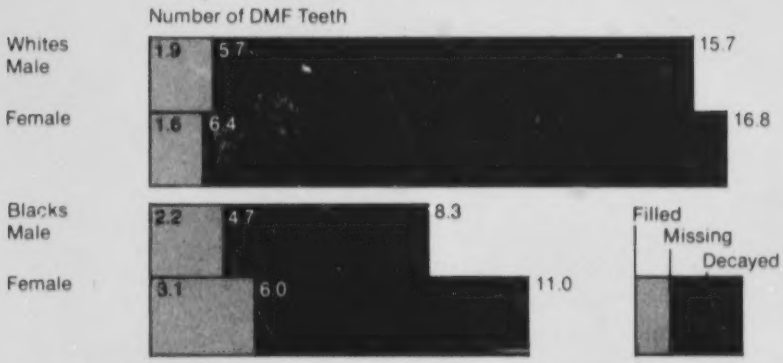
Sources: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics.
(1) Anthropometric and Clinical Findings, Preliminary Findings of the First Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, U.S., 1971-72.
(2) Preliminary Findings, of the First Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, U.S., 1971-72, Dietary Intake and Biochemical Findings.

Teeth Condition – Race and Sex

Mean Number of Decayed, Missing, and Filled (DMF) Teeth Among Dentulous Adults 18-34 Years of Age by Race and Sex, U. S. 1960-62

Figure 50

The total number of decayed, missing, and filled teeth was greater for Whites than Blacks in 1960-62



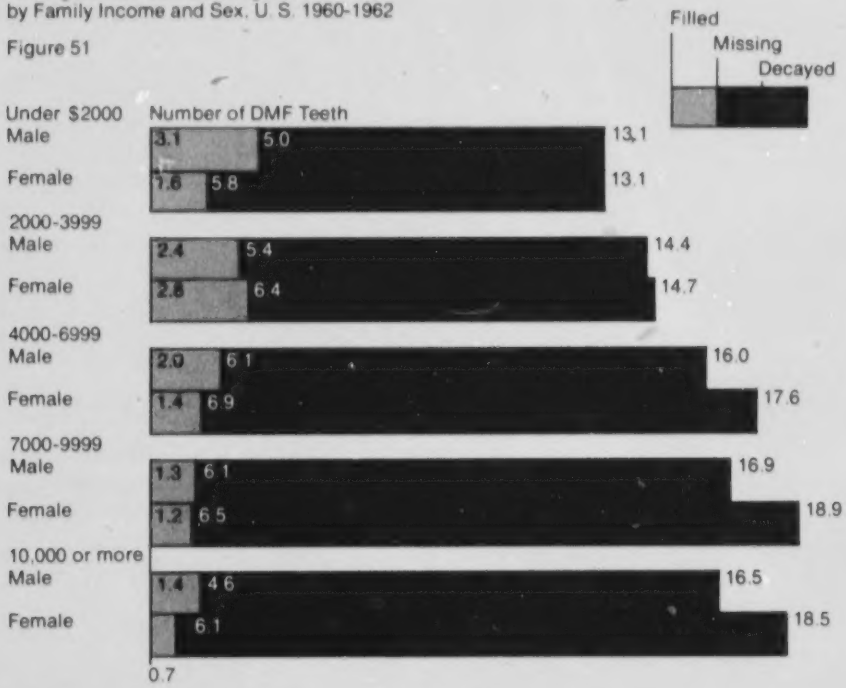
Note: Filled teeth include only teeth with satisfactory filling. Decayed teeth include not only teeth with caries but also teeth with carious fillings. Missing teeth include both missing and nonfunctional teeth. D.M.F. is the total of these three categories. Numbers may not add up due to rounding.
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Series II, No. 23

Teeth Condition – Income and Sex

Mean Number of Decayed, Missing and Filled Teeth Among Dentulous Adults Aged 18-24 Years by Family Income and Sex, U. S. 1960-1962

Figure 51

The total number of decayed, missing, and filled teeth was greater for higher income groups than lower income groups in 1960-1962



Note: Filled teeth include only teeth with satisfactory fillings. Decayed teeth include not only teeth with caries but also teeth with carious fillings. Missing teeth include both missing and nonfunctional teeth. DMF is the total of the three categories. Numbers may not add up due to rounding.
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Series 11, Number 23.

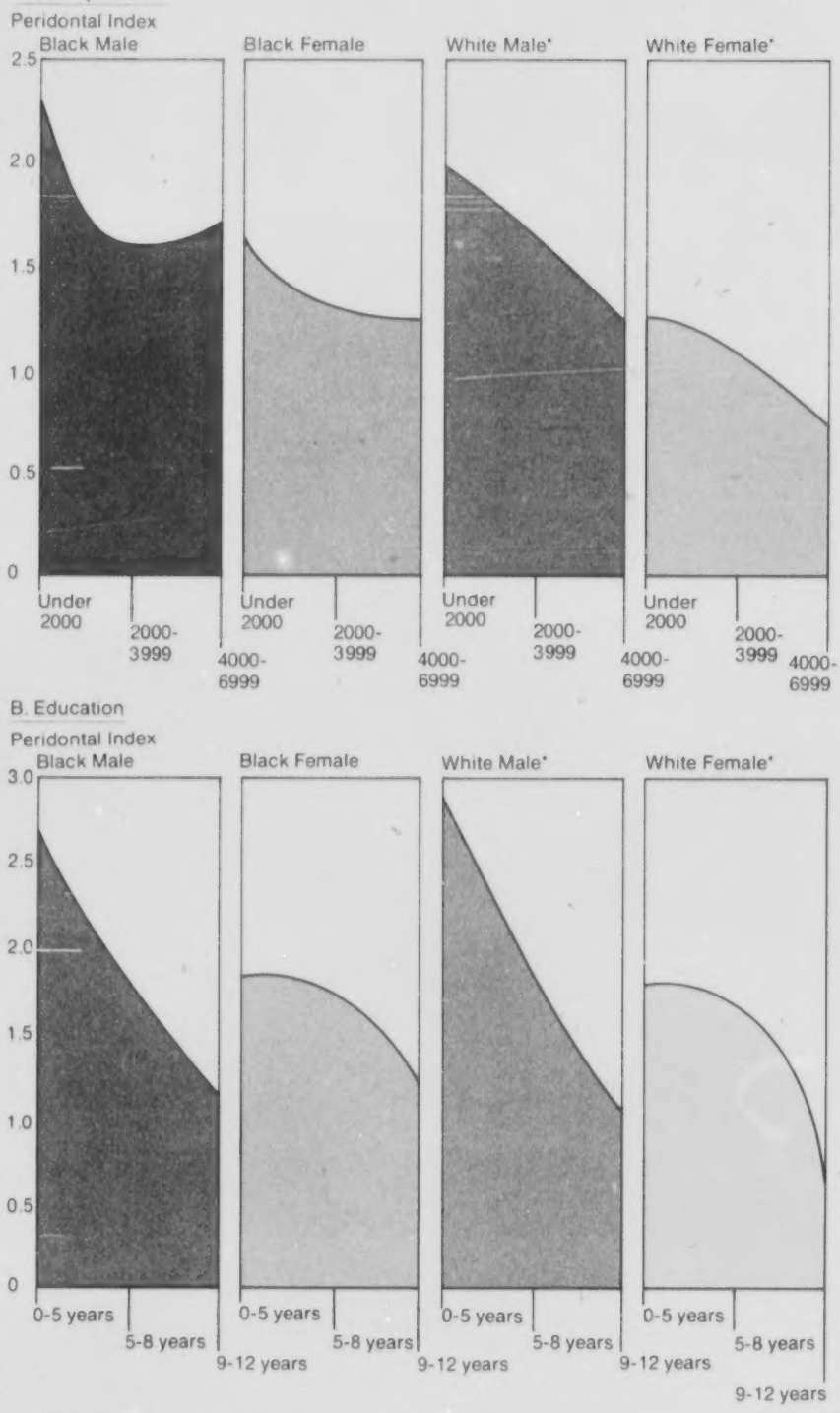
38

Periodontal disease was greater in 1960-62 for Blacks as compared to Whites, and the lowest socioeconomic groups as compared to the highest socio-economic groups.

Peridontal Disease

Mean Peridontal Index by Sex, Race, Family Income and Education: U. S. 1960-62

Figure 52



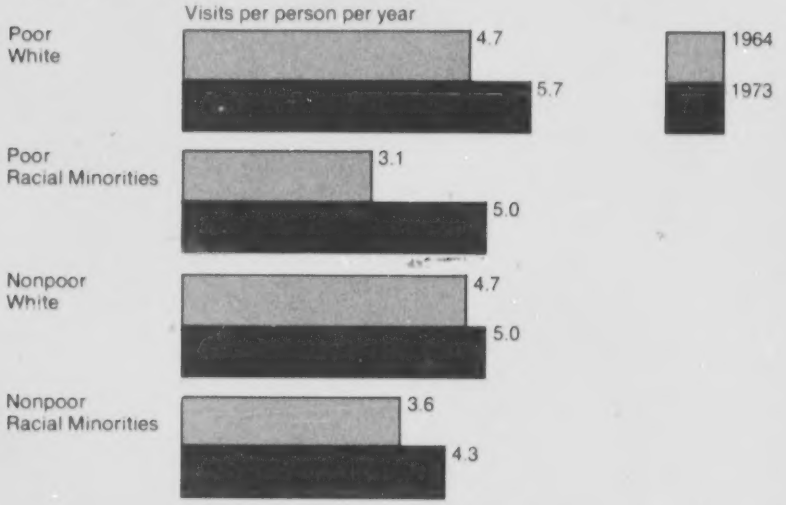
*Adjusted to the Age distribution of Black Men or Women in the same income or education group.
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics. Series II, No. 12.

4. Utilization of Health Services

Doctor Visits Per Person

Number of Doctor Visits Per Person Per Year, by Poor and Nonpoor Status, and Race: U. S. 1964-1973

Figure 53 (See Table 25)



Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor are based on family income

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3000	$3000 and over
1973	under $6000	$6000 and over

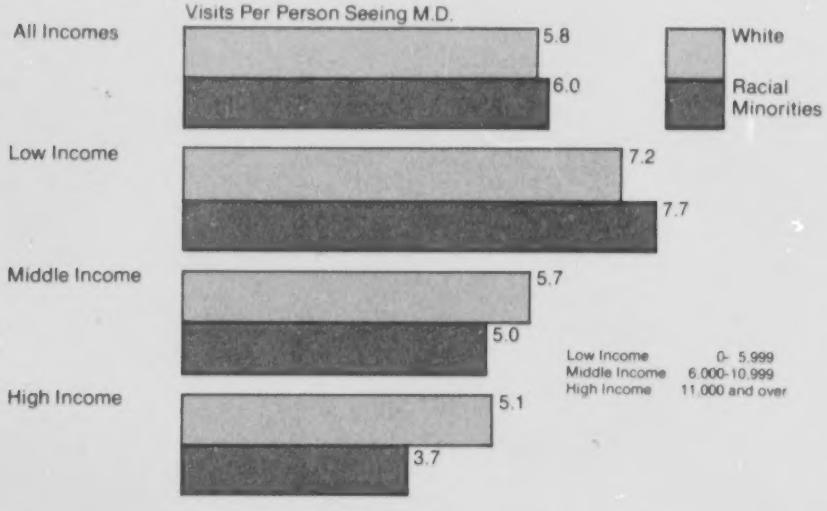
Source: Wilson, Ronald W. and Elijah L. White. "Changes in Morbidity, Disability and Utilization Differentials Between the Poor and Nonpoor: Data From The Health Interview Survey: 1964 and 1973." Paper given at the Annual American Public Health Association meeting in 1974.

The introduction of medicaid and medicare have contributed significantly to the increased access to medical services for the disadvantaged. The number of doctor visits increased more for poor and minorities than their counterparts between 1964 and 1973. In 1973 the poor had more doctor visits than the nonpoor. However, minorities still had less visits than Whites. Even within the same income categories, minorities had less visits than Whites on the average.

Doctor Visits Per Patient

Mean Number of Physician Visits Per Person Seeing a M.D. by Family Income and Race: U. S. 1970

Figure 54 (See Table 26)



Source: Anderson, R., Lion, J., & Anderson, O. Two Decades of Health Services, Ballinger Publishing Co. 1976.

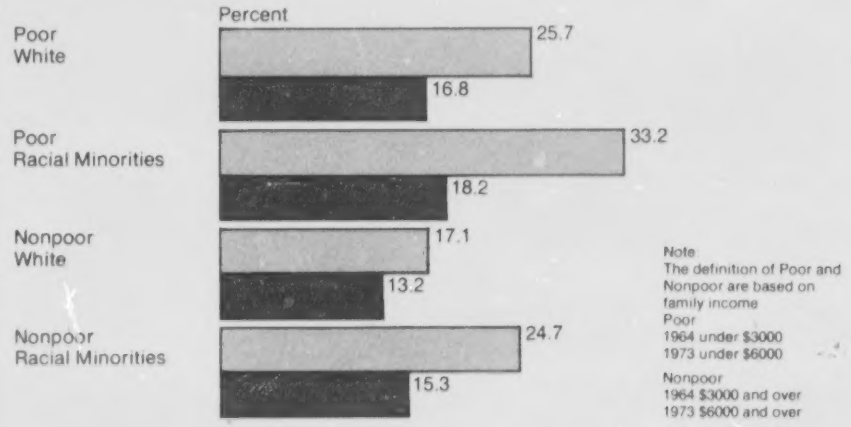
Once racial minorities saw a physician, they averaged slightly more visits than Whites. A comparison with the number of visits per year suggest that they delay seeing a physician until the problem becomes more serious.

The higher percent of racial minorities that do not see a physician also suggests that they delay seeing a doctor for a given illness.

No Doctor Visits

Percent of the Population With No Doctor Visits in the Past Two Years by Poor and Nonpoor Status, and Race: U. S. 1964 and 1973

Figure 55 (See Table 27)



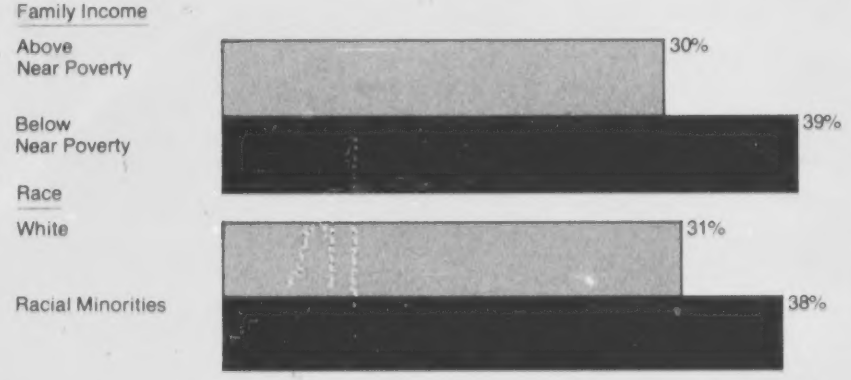
Source: Wilson, Ronald W. and Elijah L. White, "Changes in Morbidity, Disability and Utilization Differentials Between the Poor and Nonpoor: Data From the Health Interview Survey: 1964 and 1973" Paper given to annual American Public Health Association meeting, in 1974.

Physicians judged that they treated a greater percent of racial minorities for severe problems than Whites. They also judged a greater percent of those below the near poverty line to have severe problems, than those above the near poverty line.

Severity of Condition

Percent of Conditions Treated by a Physician During the Year Requiring Mandatory Care: by Family Income and Race: U. S. 1970

Figure 56 (See Table 28)



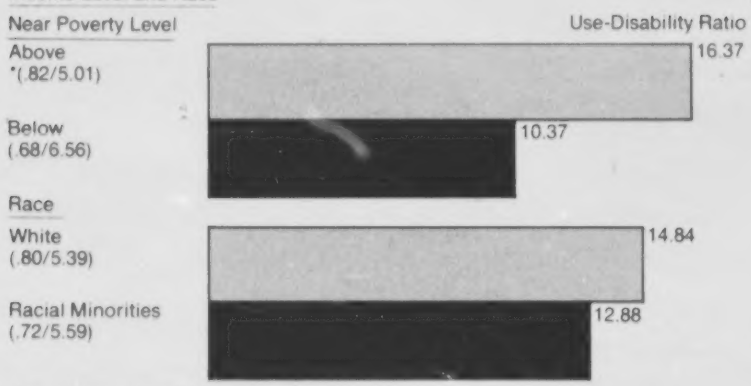
Mandatory Care: Person should or must see a doctor for condition.
Elective Care: For preventive care relief of symptoms or would not be affected by treatment.

Source: Anderson, R. Lion, J., & Anderson, O. Two Decades of Health Services. Ballinger Publishing Co., 1976.

Use/Disability Ratio

Physician Visits in Two Weeks Per 100 Disability Days in Two Weeks by Income Level and Race, U. S. 1970

Figure 57



*(Physicians Visits/Disability Days)

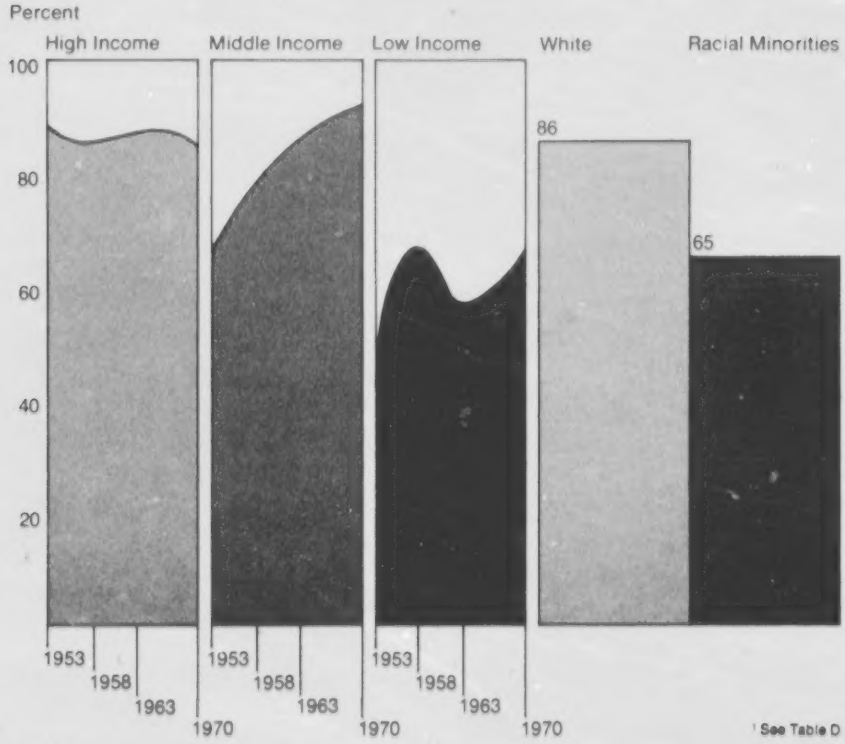
Source: Aday, Lu Ann, and Ronald Andersen, "Development of Indices of Access to Medical Care," Health Administration Press, U. of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1974.

The data on use-disability ratio also suggest a greater disparity between need and use of services for the disadvantaged. Disability days is a key indicator of the need for services. Thus, the ratio of visits to disability days reflects the relation between use and need. Relative to their need, both racial minorities and those below the near poverty line utilized services less than Whites and those above the near poverty line respectively.

Prenatal Care – Income and Race

Percent of Women Having Live Births Who Saw a Doctor in the First Trimester of Pregnancy by Family Income[1] and Race: U. S. 1953-1970

Figure 58 (See Table 29)



[1] See Table D

Source: Anderson, K. Lion, J., & Anderson, O., Two Decades of Health Services, Ballinger Publishing Co., 1976.

Lack of prenatal care is strongly related to infant mortality. The first trimester is considered the most critical.

One third more Whites had care during the first trimester than racial minorities.

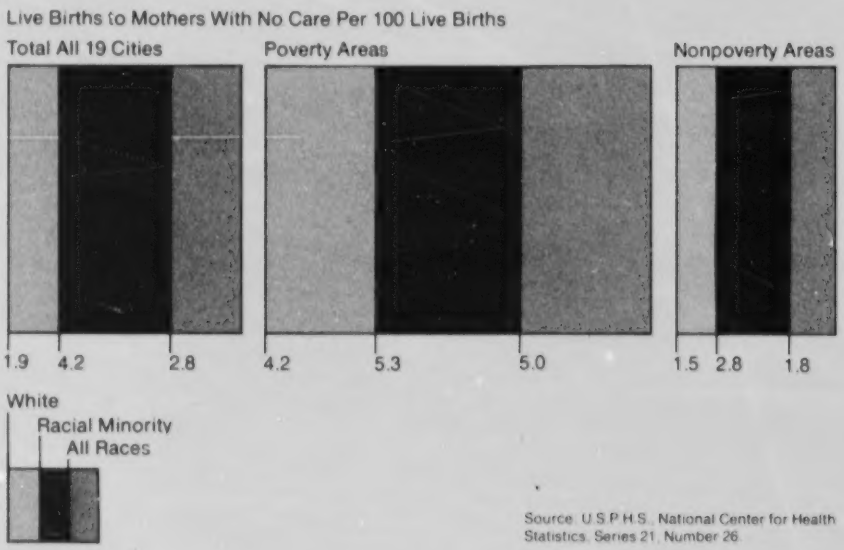
The gaps between the low, middle, and high income groups decreased significantly from 1953 to 1970. However, the percent of low income women who had prenatal care during the first trimester was still only three fourths of the percent of middle and high income women in 1970.

There were three times more poverty area residents than nonpoverty area residents who did not have any prenatal care.

Prenatal Care—Poverty Areas

Lack of Prenatal Care for a Total of 19 Selected Cities by Poverty Status of Area of Residence and Race, U. S. 1969-1971

Figure 59



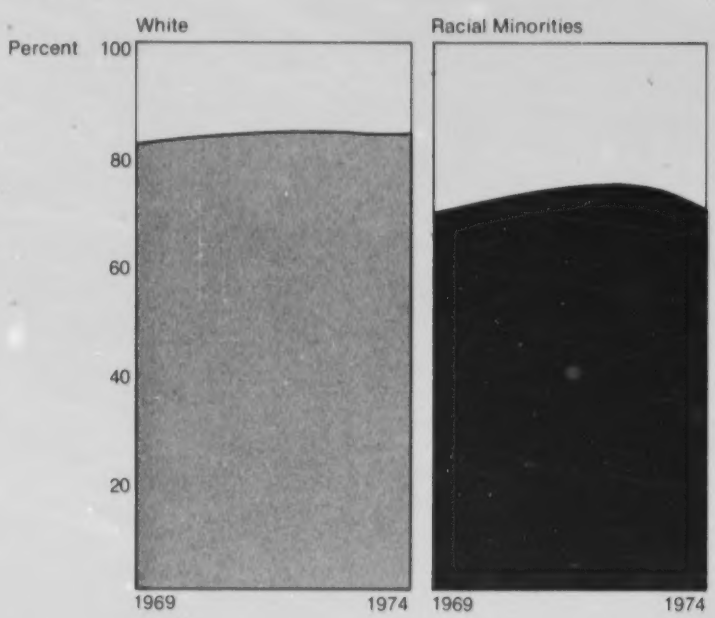
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Series 21, Number 26.

White children are more likely to be protected against measles than racial minority children. At all ages the difference is at least 10 percent.

Measles Vaccinations

Percent of Persons 10-13 Years of Age With History of Measles Vaccine and/or Measles Infection by Race, U. S. 1969-1974

Figure 60 (See Table 30)

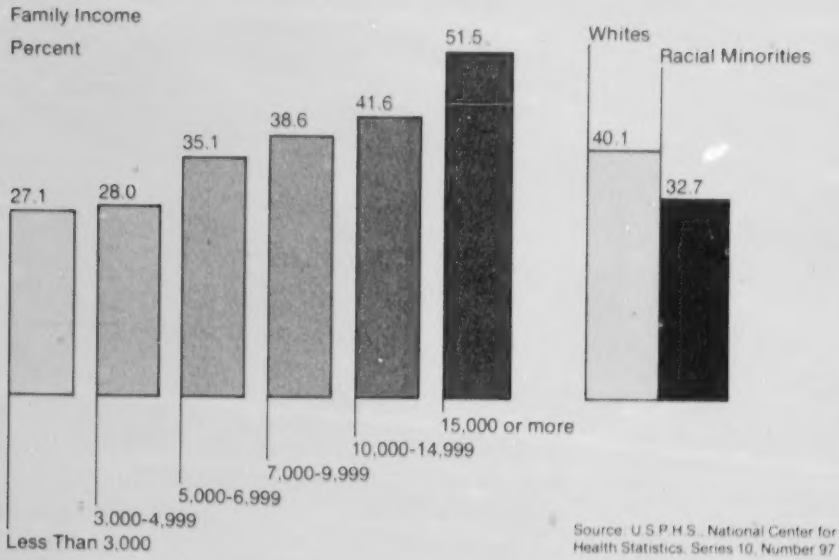


Source: U.S.P.H.S., Center for Disease Control
Data from the U. S. Immunization Survey

General Checkups

Percent of Population With a General Checkup Within a Year by Family Income and by Race: U. S. 1971

Figure 61 (See Table 31)



Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Series 10, Number 97

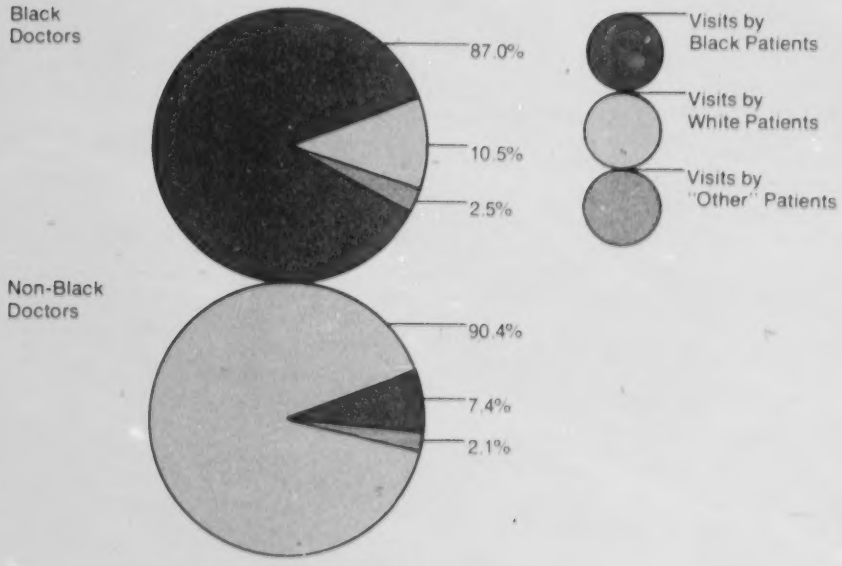
Racial minorities and lower income groups were less likely to have a general checkup than Whites and higher income groups respectively. The difference was two-to-one between the highest and lowest socio-economic groups.

(Note: During interviews, respondents are not provided with definitions of the term general checkup and thus, use their own definitions.)

Race of Patient and Physician

Percent of Patient Visits by Race of Patient and Race of Physician, 1975

Figure 62



Note: Percent of Ambulatory Medical Care Patient Visits.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Unpublished data, National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey

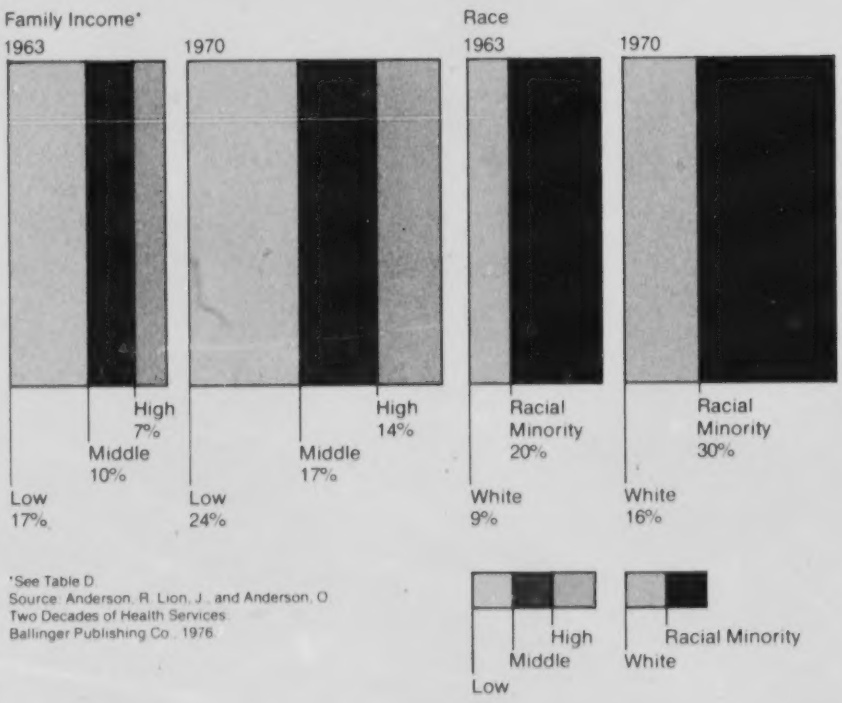
Black doctors serve mostly Black patients and non-Black doctors serve mostly White patients.

Between 1963 and 1970 there was an increase in the relative use of emergency rooms or clinics for all groups. However, the absolute increase was greatest for the racial minorities. As of 1970 minorities were twice as likely to use a clinic or emergency room as Whites. The lowest income group was 70% more likely than the highest income group.

Use of Clinics

Percent of Persons Using Clinics as a Regular Source of Medical Care by Family Income and Race: U. S. 1963 and 1970

Figure 63 (See Table 32)



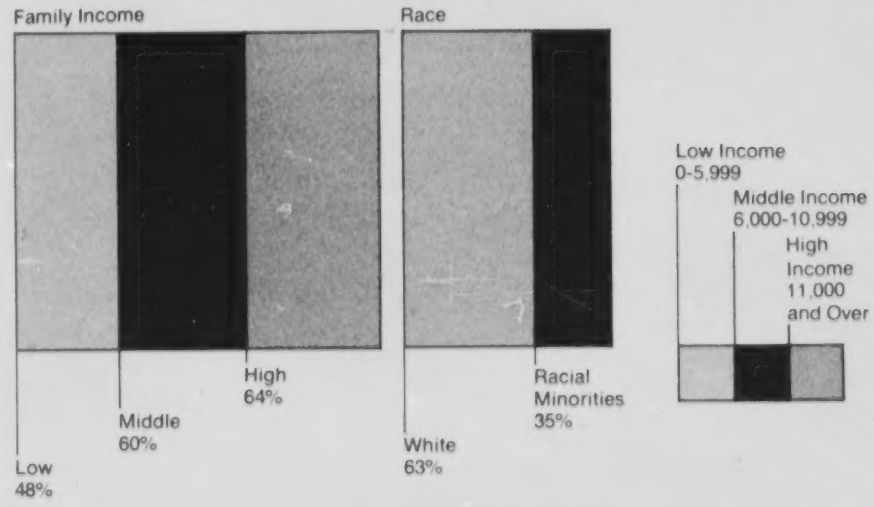
*See Table D
Source: Anderson, R. Lion, J., and Anderson, O. Two Decades of Health Services. Ballinger Publishing Co., 1976.

Among those using a clinic, minorities and the lowest income group were less likely to see a particular doctor than whites and the higher income groups respectively.

Particular Doctor at Clinic

Percent of Persons Using Clinics as a Regular Source of Care Who Usually See a Particular Doctor at the Clinic by Family Income and Race: U. S. 1970

Figure 64 (See Table 33)

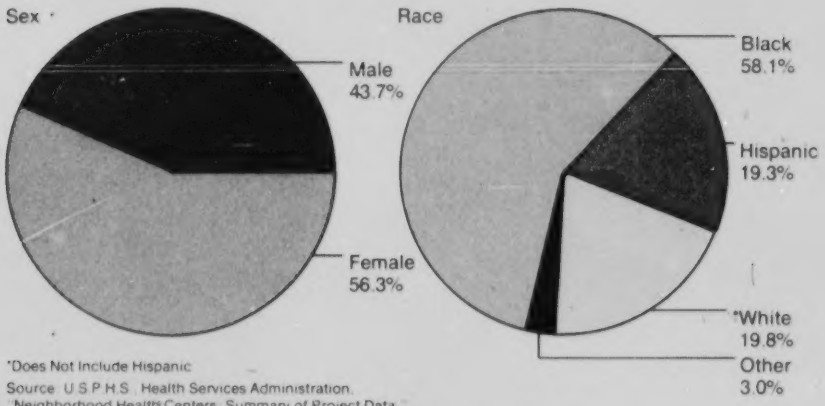


Source: Anderson R. Lion, J., & Anderson, O. Two Decades of Health Services. Ballinger Publishing, 1976.

Neighborhood Health Centers

Percentage Distribution of Registrants at Neighborhood Health Centers by Sex and Race, December 31, 1974

Figure 65



*Does Not Include Hispanic

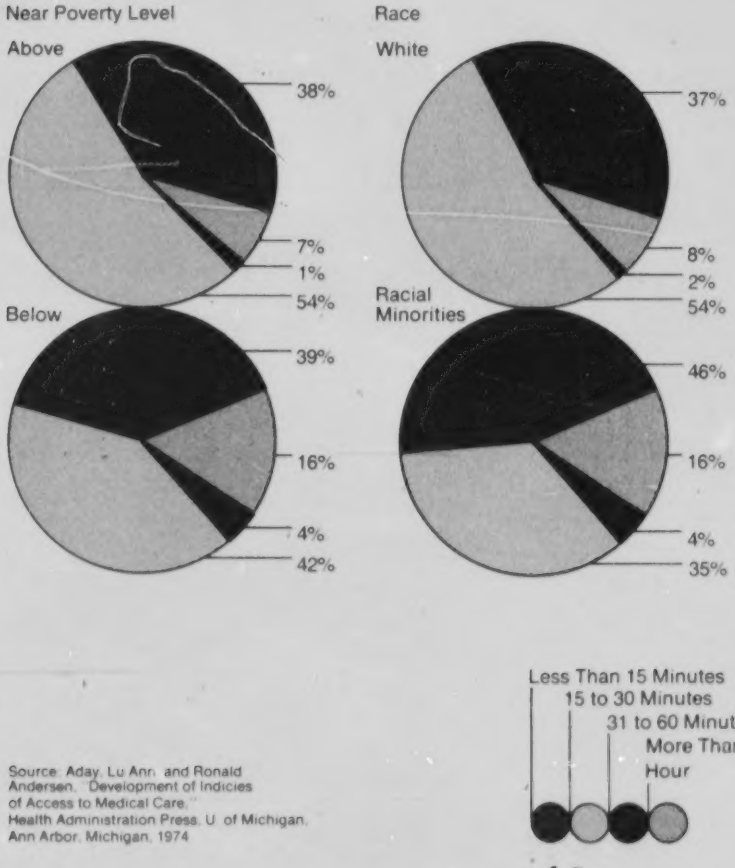
Source: U.S.P.H.S., Health Services Administration, "Neighborhood Health Centers: Summary of Project Data," Report 9, Fourth Quarter 1974.

Racial and ethnic minorities constitute 80% of the registrants who used Neighborhood Health Centers.

Travel Time

Travel Time to Regular Source of Care by Family Income and Race: U. S. 1970

Figure 66



Source: Aday, Lu Ann, and Ronald Andersen, "Development of Indicies of Access to Medical Care," Health Administration Press, U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1974.

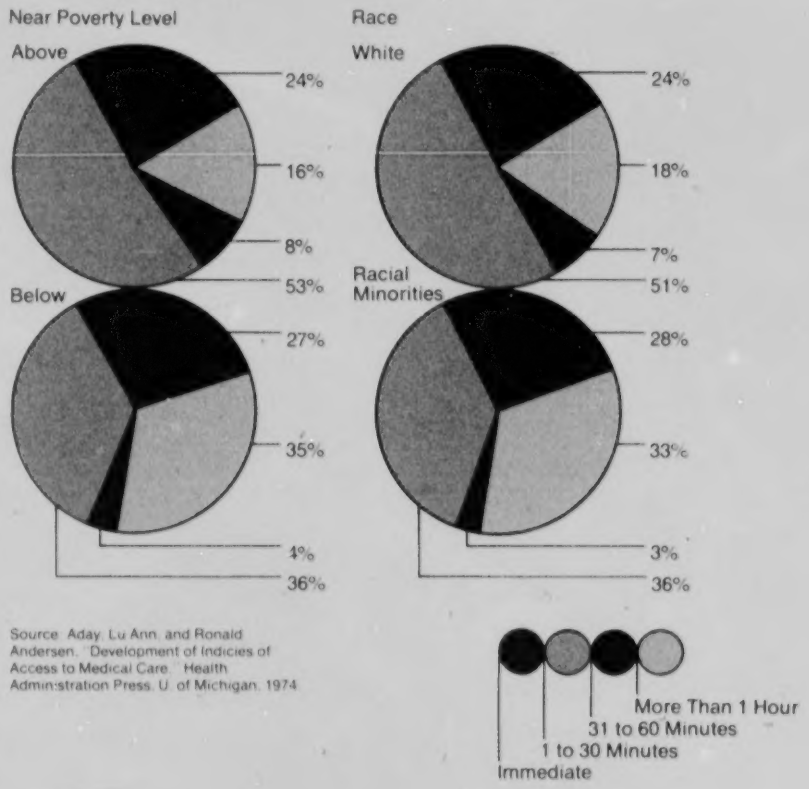
Racial minorities as compared to Whites, and those below the near poverty level as compared to those above the near poverty level had significantly more travel time to their regular source of care.

Racial minorities and those below the near poverty level had significantly more waiting time at their regular source of care.

Office Waiting Time

Office Waiting Time at Regular Source of Care by Family Income and by Race: U. S. 1970

Figure 67 (See Table 35)



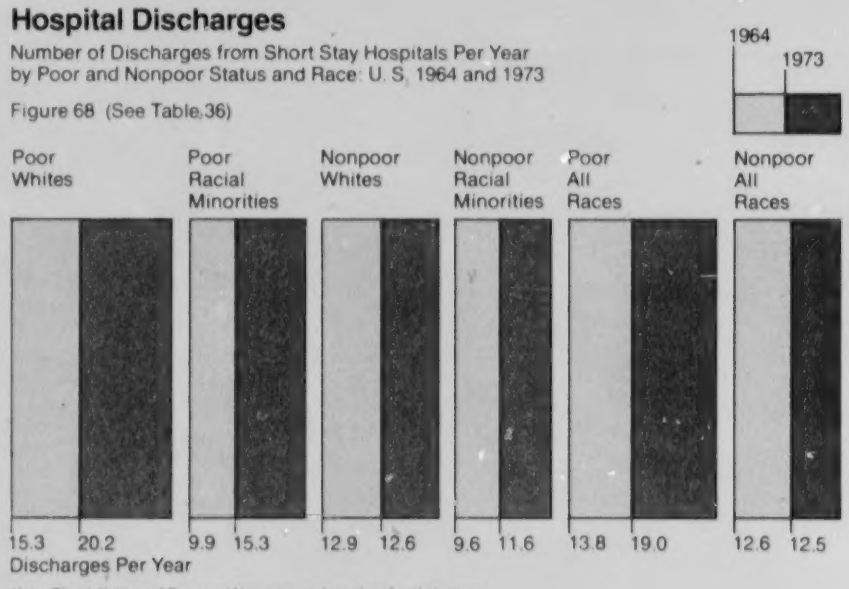
Source: Aday, Lu Ann, and Ronald Andersen, "Development of Indicies of Access to Medical Care," Health Administration Press, U. of Michigan, 1974.

Medicaid and Medicare contributed to increased utilization of inpatient hospital services for racial minorities and the poor between 1964 and 1973. In 1973, there were 50% more poor than nonpoor who used a hospital. Within the same income categories, Whites used the hospital more than racial minorities.

Hospital Discharges

Number of Discharges from Short Stay Hospitals Per Year by Poor and Nonpoor Status and Race: U. S. 1964 and 1973

Figure 68 (See Table 36)



Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor are based on family income

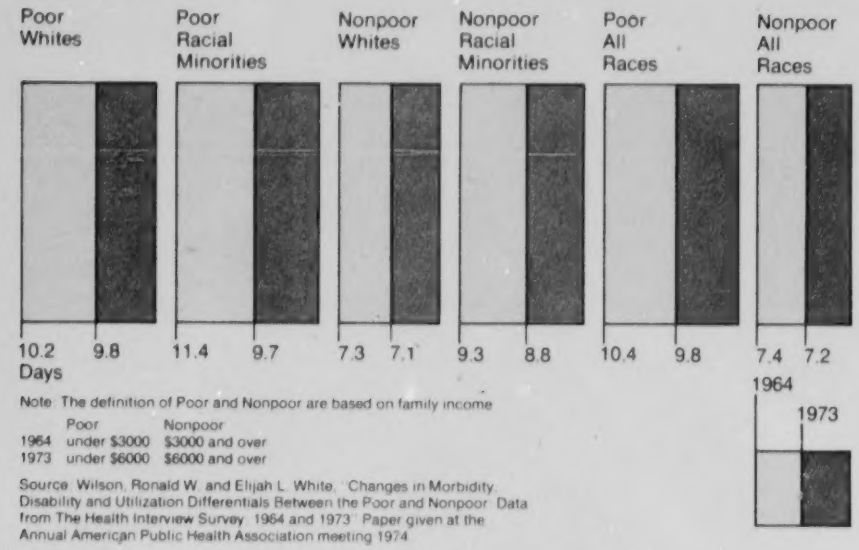
	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3000	$3000 and over
1973	under $6000	$6000 and over

Source: Wilson, Ronald W. and Elijah L. White, "Changes in Morbidity, Disability and Utilization Differentials Between the Poor and Nonpoor: Data From the Health Interview Survey: 1964 and 1973 Paper given at the Annual American Public Health Association meeting, 1974.

Hospital Length of Stay

Average Length of Stay for Discharges from Short Stay Hospital by Poor and Nonpoor Status and by Race: U. S. 1964 and 1973

Figure 69 (See Table 37)



Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor are based on family income

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3000	$3000 and over
1973	under $6000	$6000 and over

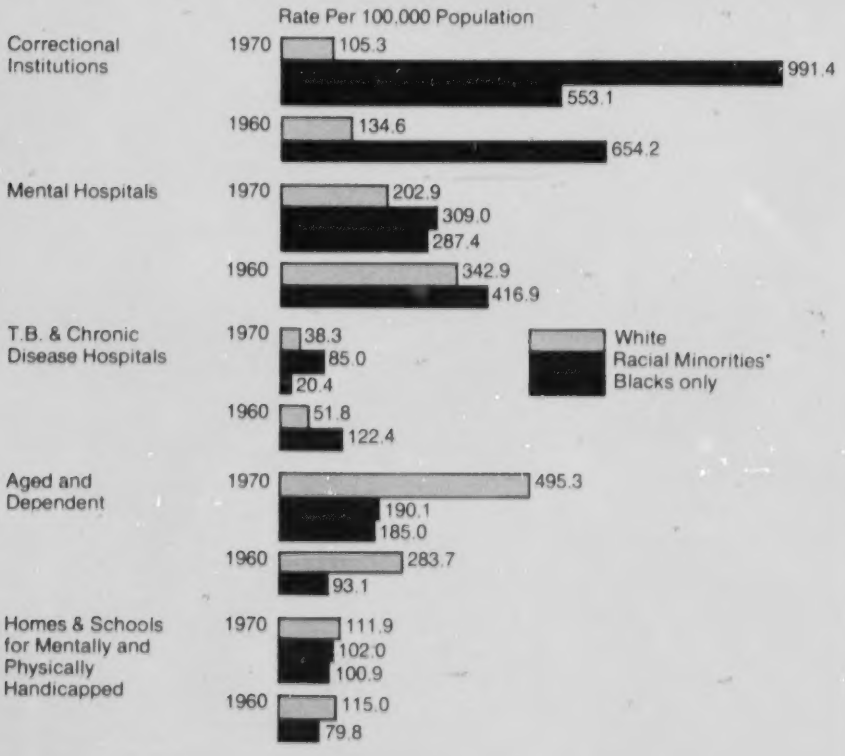
Source: Wilson, Ronald W. and Elijah L. White, "Changes in Morbidity, Disability and Utilization Differentials Between the Poor and Nonpoor: Data from The Health Interview Survey: 1964 and 1973." Paper given at the Annual American Public Health Association meeting 1974

The length of in-patient stay decreased significantly for poor Whites and poor Blacks between 1964 and 1973. However, in 1973 the overall length of stay was still greater for racial minorities and the poor as compared to their respective counterparts.

Institutional Populations

Persons in Institutions, United States, 1970 and 1960
Rate per 100,000 Population, by Race

Figure 70



Source: 1970, 1960 Census of Population

The rates of Blacks residing in correctional institutions were over nine times greater than those for Whites. Blacks exceeded Whites in mental institutions by 52 percent.

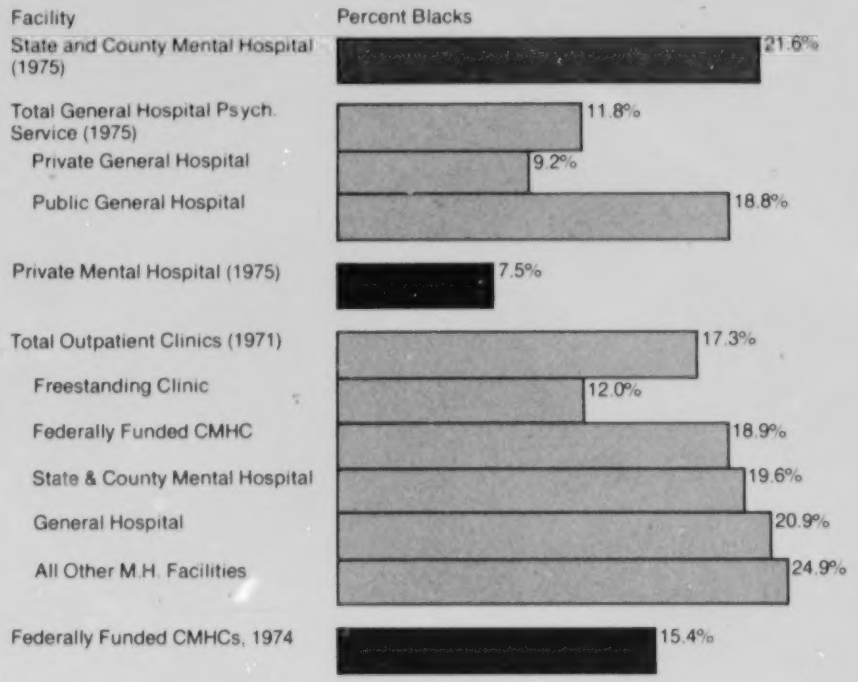
Racial minorities used most mental health facilities at greater rates than Whites.

However, they made greatest use of 1) inpatient compared to outpatient facilities; and 2) publicly funded compared to private facilities.

Type of Mental Health Facility

Blacks as Percent of Total Admissions or Discharges by Type of Facility (1971, 1974, or 1975)

Figure 71 (See Table 38)



Source: Cannon, M. S. and B. Z. Locke. "Being Black is Detrimental to Ones Mental Health: Myth or Reality." Paper presented at W.E.B. Dubois Conference on the Health of Black Populations, Atlanta University, 1976.

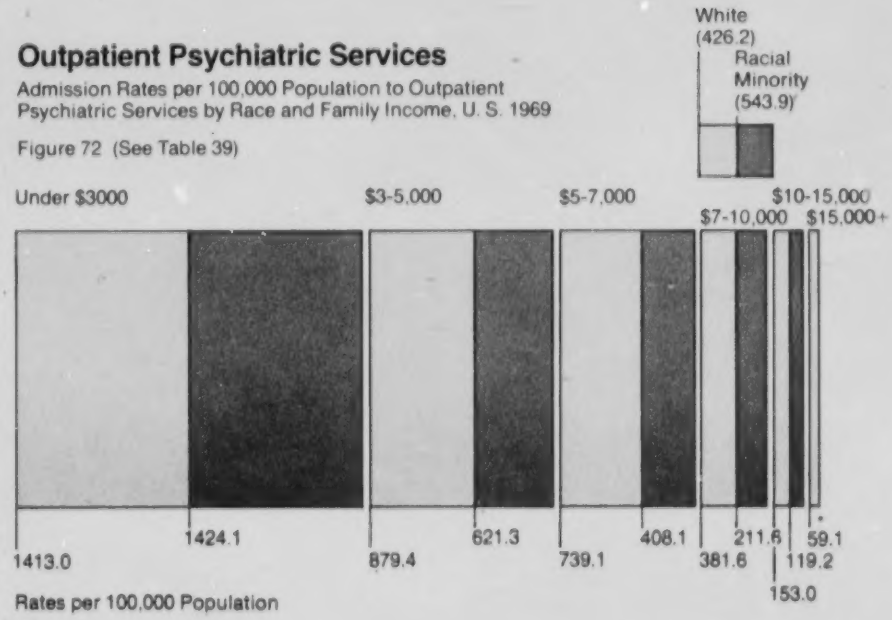
The lowest income group had 20 times the admission rate to outpatient psychiatric services as the highest income group. (When age adjusted the ratio is 38.1) The admission rate was 30% greater for racial minorities than for Whites.

However, within the same income categories, only in the "under $3000" category, did the rate for racial minorities exceed that for Whites.

Outpatient Psychiatric Services

Admission Rates per 100,000 Population to Outpatient Psychiatric Services by Race and Family Income, U. S. 1969

Figure 72 (See Table 39)



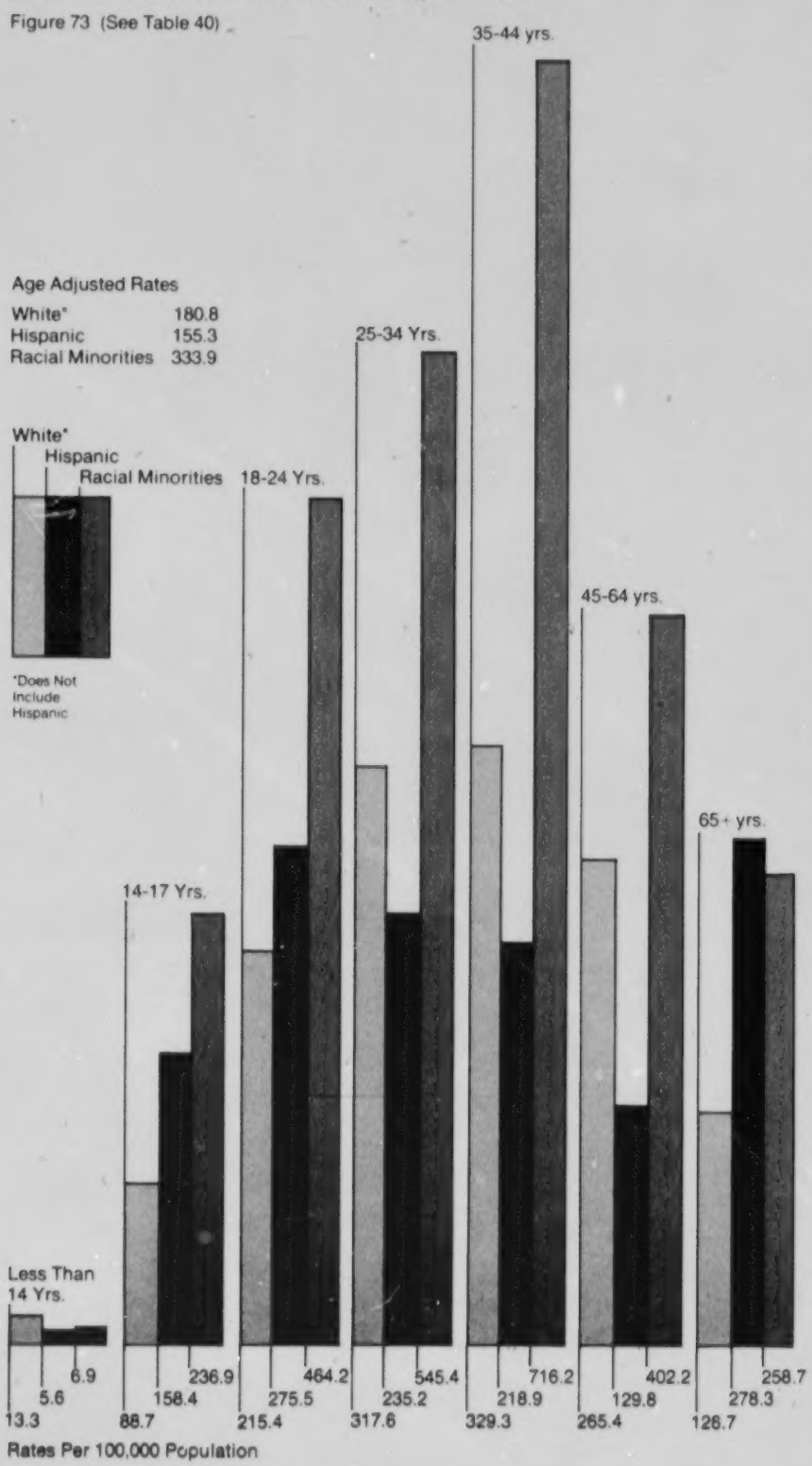
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Institute of Mental Health, No. HSM – 72-9045.

Mental Hospital Admissions

Admission Rates Per 100,000 Population to State and County Mental Hospitals by Age and Racial-Ethnic Group, U. S. 1972

Figure 73 (See Table 40)

The admission rate to State and County Mental Hospitals for racial minorities is twice as great as for Whites. Whites have a fifteen percent higher rate than Hispanics.



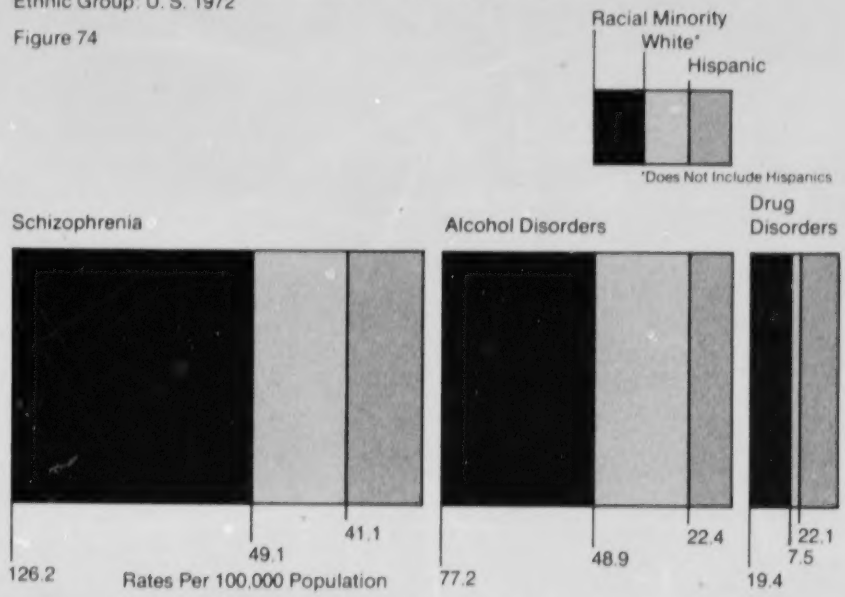
Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Institute of Mental Health, Statistical Note 116.

For inpatient admissions to State and County Mental Hospitals, the rate for racial minorities diagnosed as schizophrenic was over two and a half times the rates for Hispanics and Whites. For alcohol disorders, the rate for the racial minorities was $3^1/_2$ times for Hispanics and $1^1/_2$ times for Whites. For drug disorders, Hispanics and the racial minorities had about three times the rate of Whites.

Admission by Diagnosis

Specific Age-Adjusted Admission Rates Per 100,000 Population to State and County Mental Hospitals by Primary Diagnosis and Racial-Ethnic Group: U. S. 1972

Figure 74



Source: Cannon, M. S. and B. Z. Locke. "Being Black is Detrimental to Ones Mental Health Myth or Reality." Paper presented at W.E.B. Dubois Conference on the Health of Black Populations, Atlanta University, 1976.

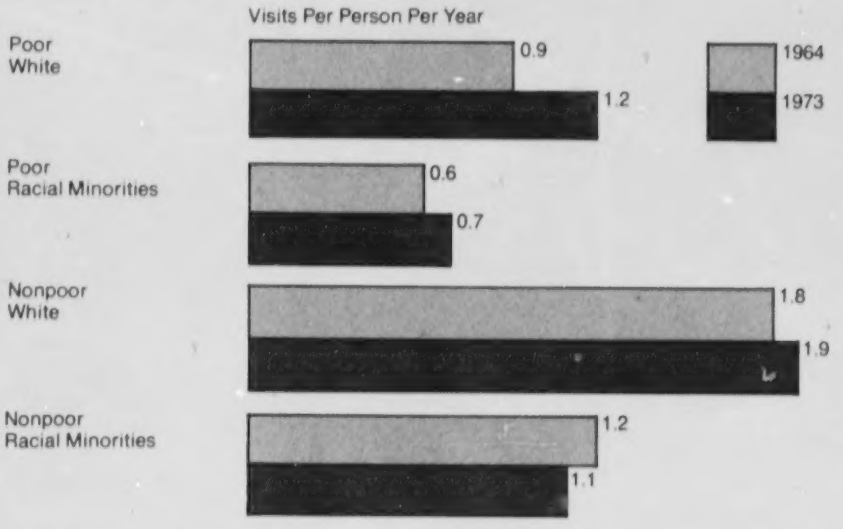
Between 1964 and 1973, the number of dental visits increased only slightly, if at all, for all income and racial groups. Since dental care is not covered as extensively by medicaid, large increases for the disadvantaged would not be expected.

As of 1973, the non-poor had 60% more visits on the average than the poor, and within the same income groups, Whites had 75% higher number of visits than the racial minorities.

Dental Visits

Number of Dental Visits Per Person Per Year by Poor and Nonpoor Status and by Race: U. S. 1964 and 1973

Figure 75 (See Table 41)



Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor are based on family income

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3000	$3000 and over
1973	under $6000	$6000 and over

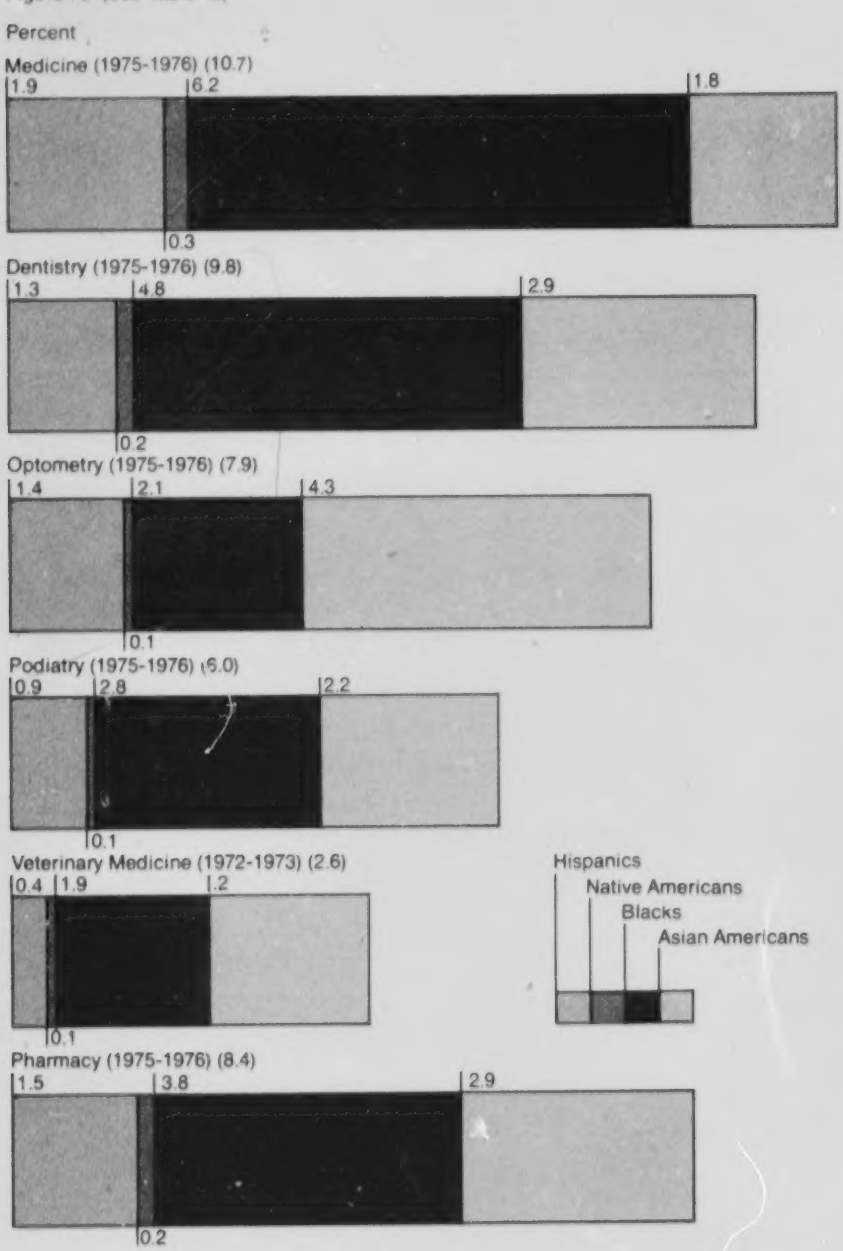
Source: Wilson, Ronald W. and Elijah L. White. "Changes in Morbidity, Disability and Utilization Differentials Between the Poor and Nonpoor: Data From The Health Interview Survey: 1964 and 1973." Paper given at the annual American Public Health Association meeting 1974.

5. Manpower

Health Professional Students

Percent of Minority Students Among Total Enrollment of Health Profession Schools 1975-1976 or 1972-1973

Figure 76 (See Table 42)



Percent may not add to totals and subtotals due to independent reporting.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., Bureau of Health Manpower. Minorities and Women in the Health Field. In preparation.

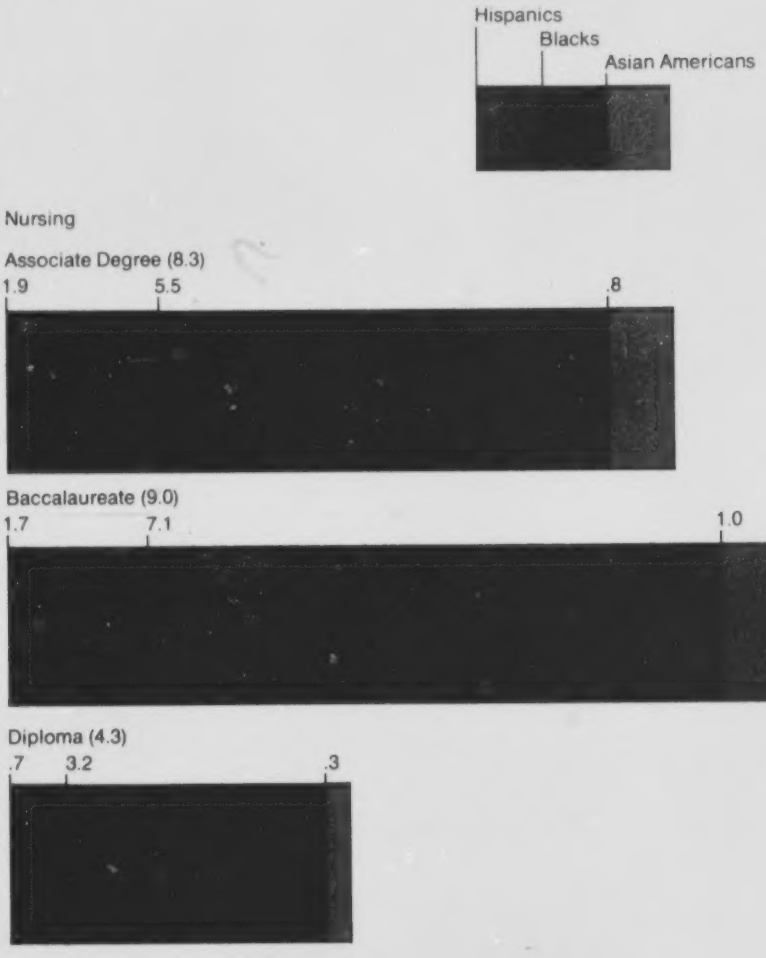
Medicine and dentistry have the highest proportions of minority students among the health professions, 10.7% and 9.8% respectively. Veterinary medicine had the lowest proportion, less than 3%.

The percentage of racial minorities that received baccalaureate and associate degrees in nursing was more than twice the percentage with diplomas.

Nursing Degrees

Percent of Minority Students Among Total Enrollment of Health Profession Schools 1975-76

Figure 77 (See Table 42)



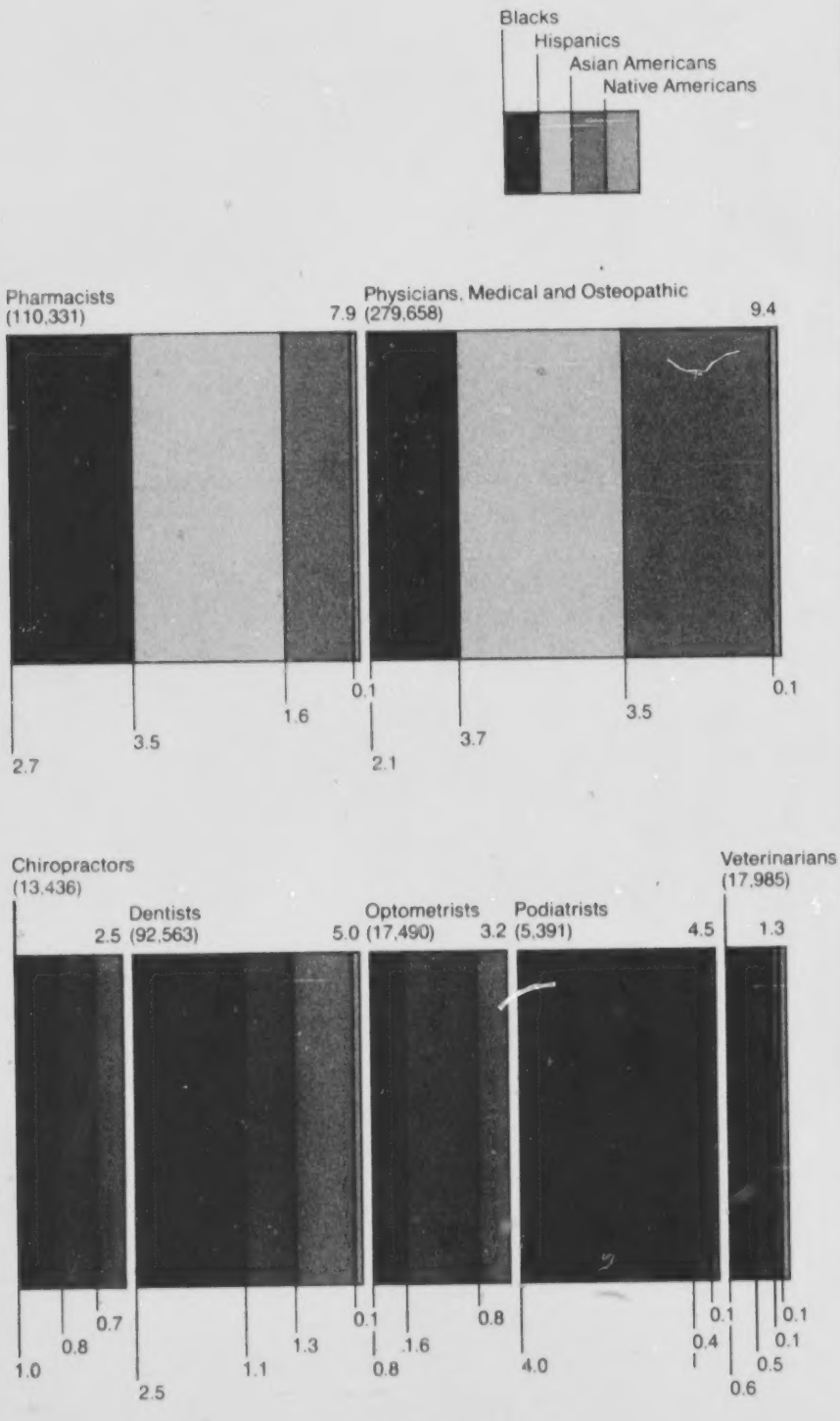
Data not available for American Indians in the nursing programs.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., Bureau of Health Manpower. Minorities and Women in the Health Field. In preparation.

Health Professionals

*Percent of Ethnic/Racial Minorities in Selected Health Professions, U. S. 1970

Figure 78 (See Table 43 & 44)



*Percent figures relate to the total number (figure within parenthesis) of individuals employed within each profession.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census: Occupational Characteristics, 1970 PC(2)-7A

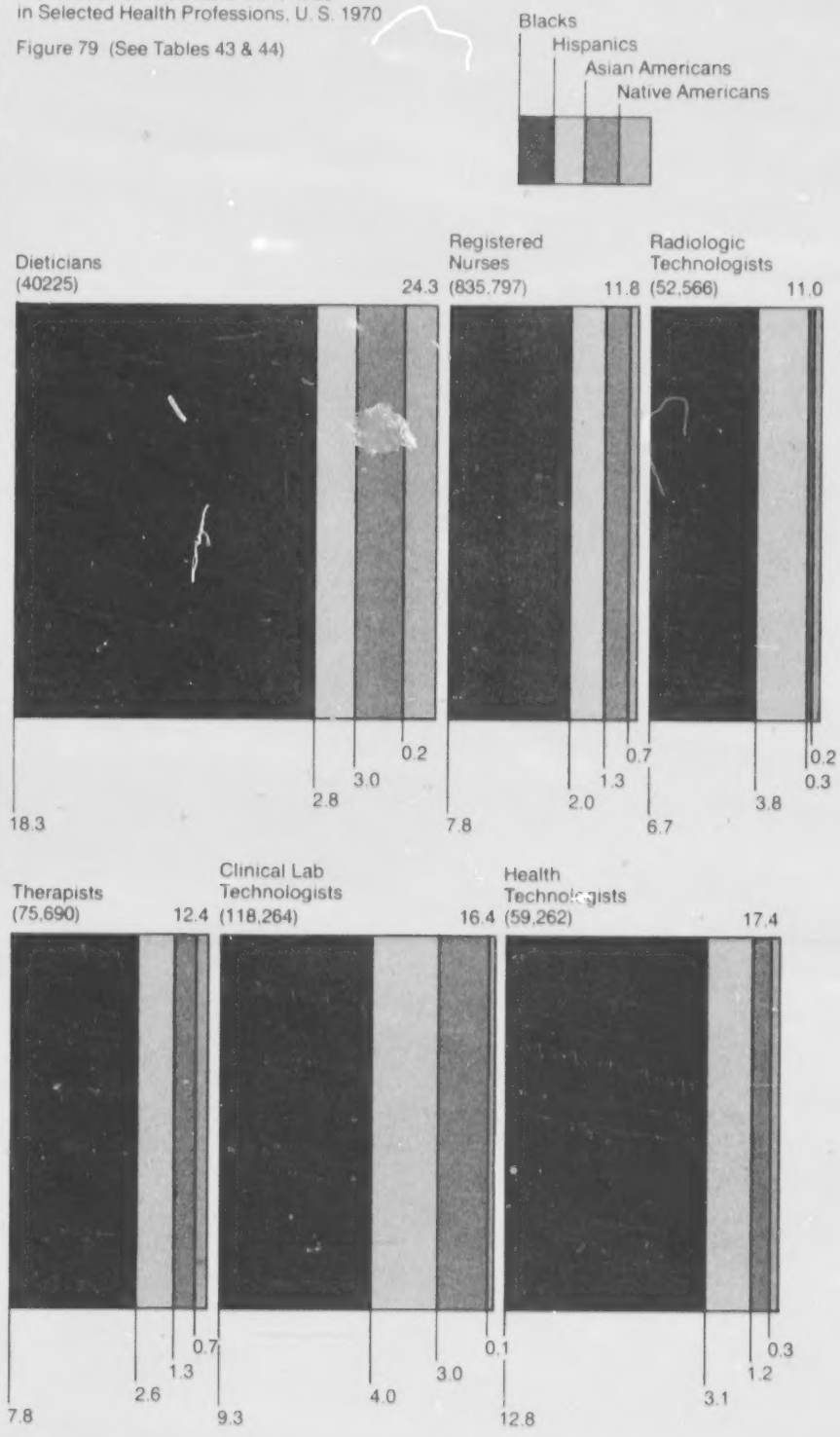
Racial minorities constitute 5.5% of the MODVOPP (medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, pharmacy and podiatry) health professions.

Racial minorities constitute 14% of all persons in health occupations.

Health Occupations

*Percent of Ethnic/Racial Minorities in Selected Health Professions, U. S. 1970

Figure 79 (See Tables 43 & 44)



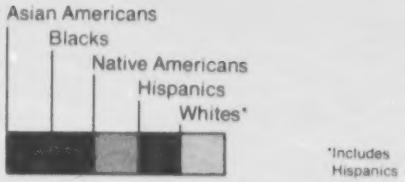
*Percent figure relates to the total number (figure within parenthesis) of individuals employed within each profession.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., Bureau of Health Manpower. Minorities and Women in the Health Field. In preparation.

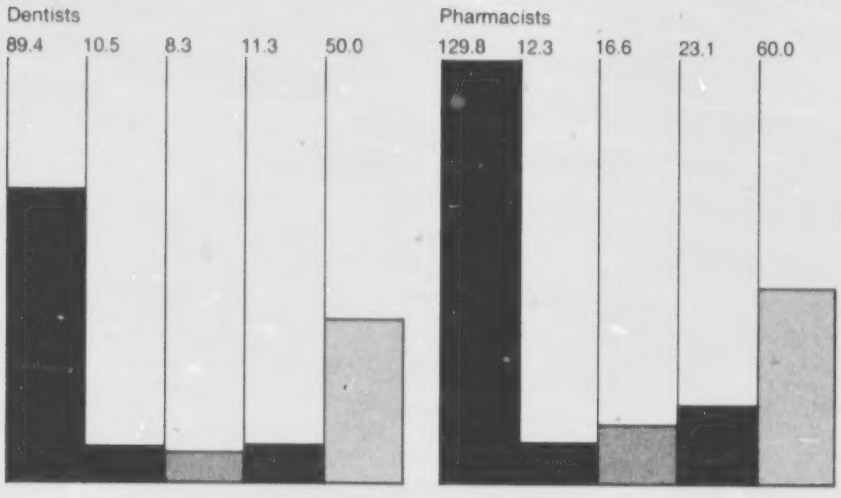
Manpower/Population Ratios

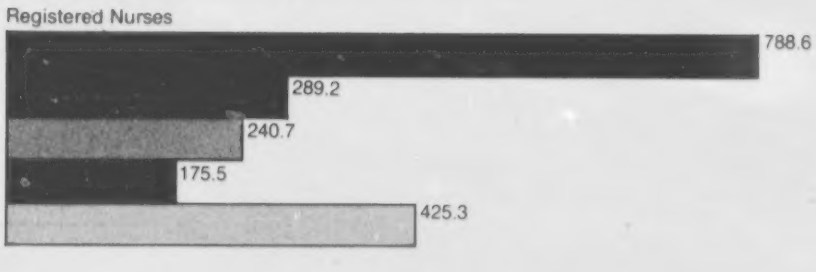
Minority Health Manpower Per 100,000 Population
(for the Corresponding Minority Group)
By Selected Health Professions: U. S. 1970

Figure 80



*Includes Hispanics





For dentists, pharmacists, and physicians, the manpower per population ratios were five times greater for Whites than for Blacks. For nurses, the ratios were 50% greater for Whites than for Blacks.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Occupational Characteristics, 1970," PC(2)-7A.

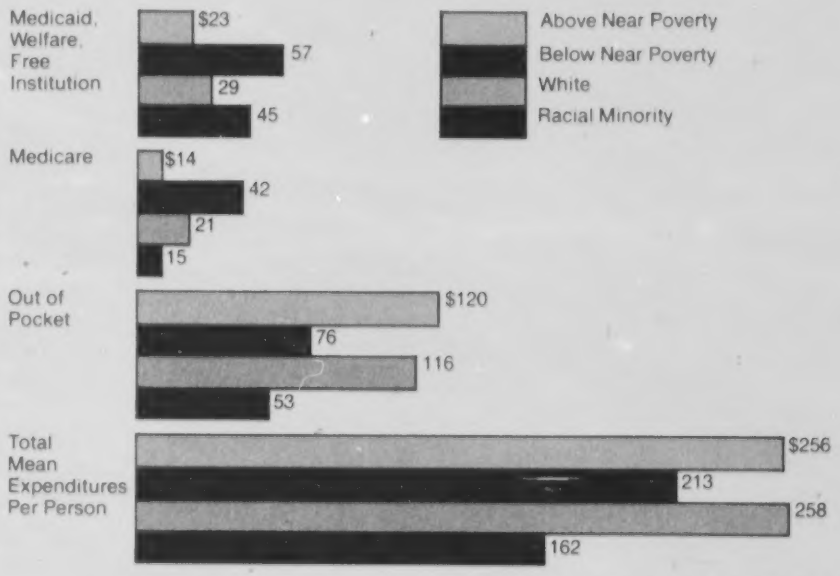
6. Financial Expenditures for Health Services

The out-of-pocket expense for Whites was twice that for racial minorities; and for those above the near poverty level, it was 70% greater than for those below the near poverty level. Total expenditures including government contributions were 60% greater for Whites than for racial minorities; and 20% greater for those above the near poverty level than for those below the near poverty level.

Personal Health Expenditures

Estimated Expenditures for Personal Health Services by Source of Payment, Poverty Status and Race, U. S. 1970.

Figure 81 (See Table 45)



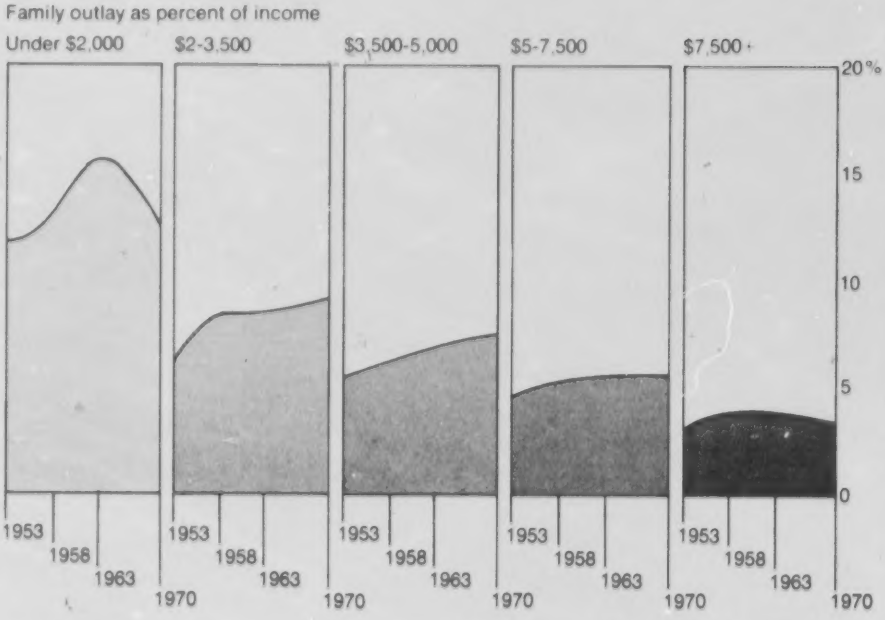
Source: Anderson, R. Lion, J., and Anderson, O. Two Decades of Health Services. Ballinger Publishing Co. 1976

The percentage of family income that the lowest income group spent on medical services was more than three times the percentage spent by the highest income group.

Expenditures Per Income

Aggregate Family Outlay for Personal Health Services as a Percent of Family Income, by Income Groups, 1953 to 1970.

Figure 82

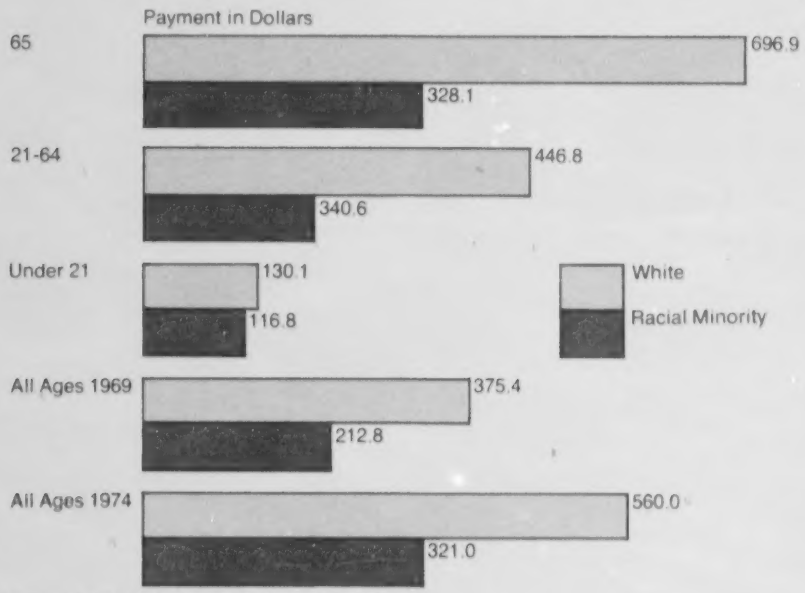


Source: Anderson, R. Lion, J., and Anderson, O. "Two Decades of Health Services." Ballinger Publishing Co., 1976.

Medicaid Payments

Medicaid Payments Per Recipient, by Race Only, 1974

Figure 83



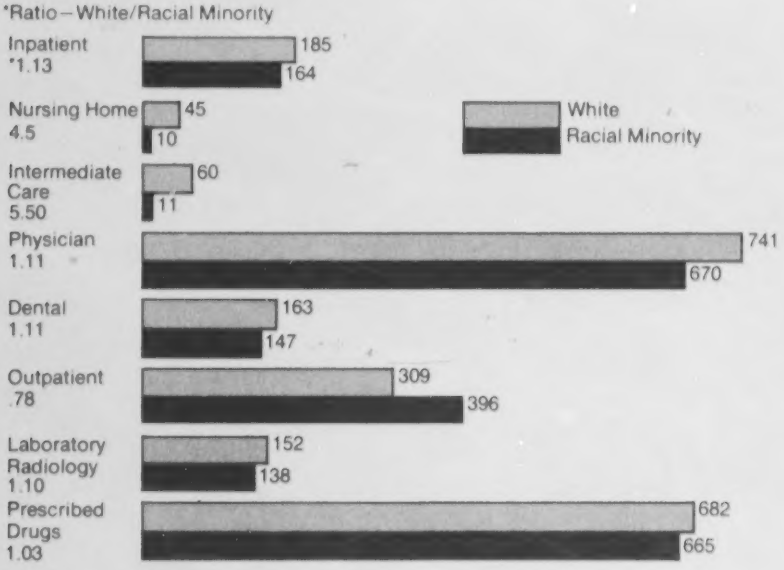
Source: Calculated From Unpublished State Medicaid Reports, U. S. D.H.E.W., National Center for Social Statistics

Seventy five percent greater payments were expended on White as compared to minority medicaid recipients.

Medicaid Recipients by Service

Persons Receiving Services per 1,000 Medicaid Recipients by Type of Service and Race, 1974

Figure 84



Source: Calculated from Unpublished State Medicaid Reports, U. S. D.H.E.W., National Center for Social Statistics

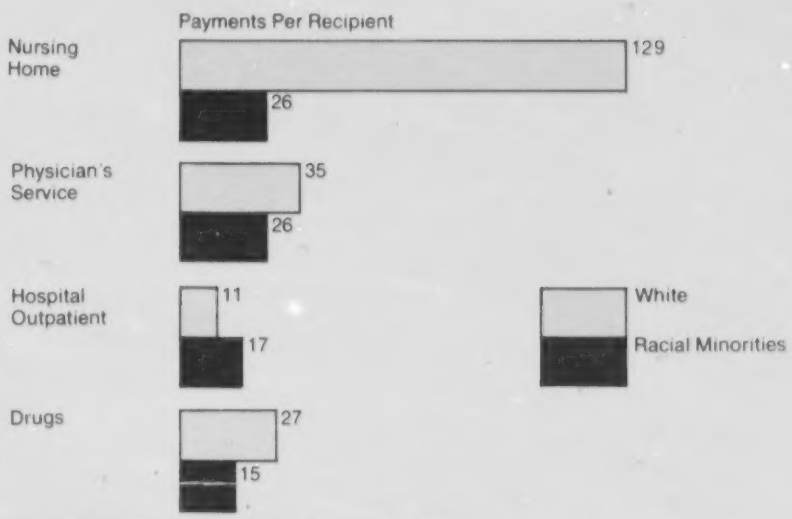
For most services, the proportion of White recipients who used them was only 10% greater than the proportion of racial minority recipients. In contrast, Whites used nursing homes and intermediate care services at a rate five times greater than the minorities.

Forty percent more was spent on private physicians for White medicaid recipients, while 60% more was spent on hospital outpatient services for racial minority recipients. For nursing home care, the ratio was five to one between White and racial minority medicaid recipients.

Medicaid Payments by Service

Medicaid Payments per Recipient by Race by Type of Medical Service, 1969

Figure 85



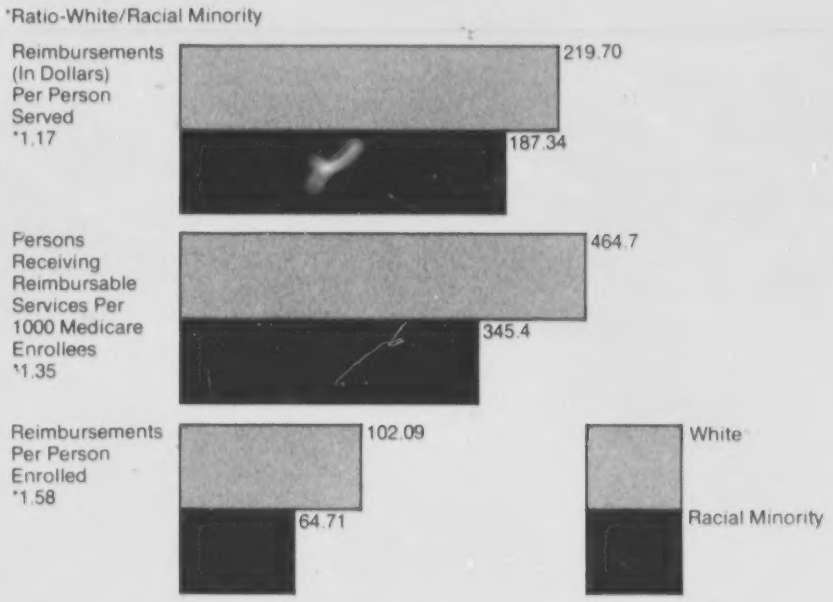
Source: Calculated from Unpublished State Medicaid Reports, U. S. D H E W., National Center for Social Statistics.

Sixty percent more was expended on physician services per White enrollee than racial minority enrollee.

Medicare Payments – Physician Services

Medicare Reimbursement for Physician Services by Race, 1972

Figure 86

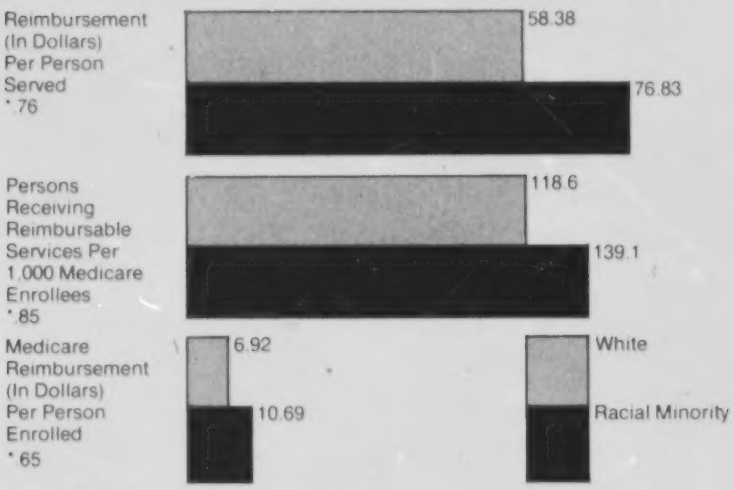


Source: U. S. DHEW, Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, Unpublished Data.

Medicare Payments – Outpatient Services

Medicare Reimbursements for Hospital Outpatient Services, by Race, 1972

Figure 87



Source: U. S. D.H.E.W., Social Security Administration, Office of Research Statistics, Unpublished Data

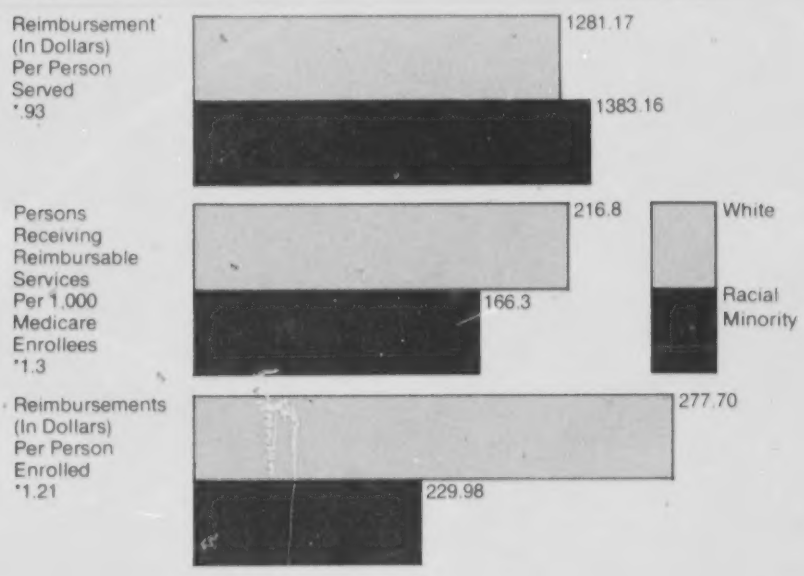
Fifty percent more was expended on hospital outpatient services for racial minority enrollees than for White enrollees.

Medicare Payments – Inpatient Services

Medicare Reimbursements for Inpatient Services, by Race, 1972

Figure 88

*Ratio-White/Racial Minority



Source: U. S. D.H.E.W., Social Security Administration, Office of Research and Statistics, Unpublished Data

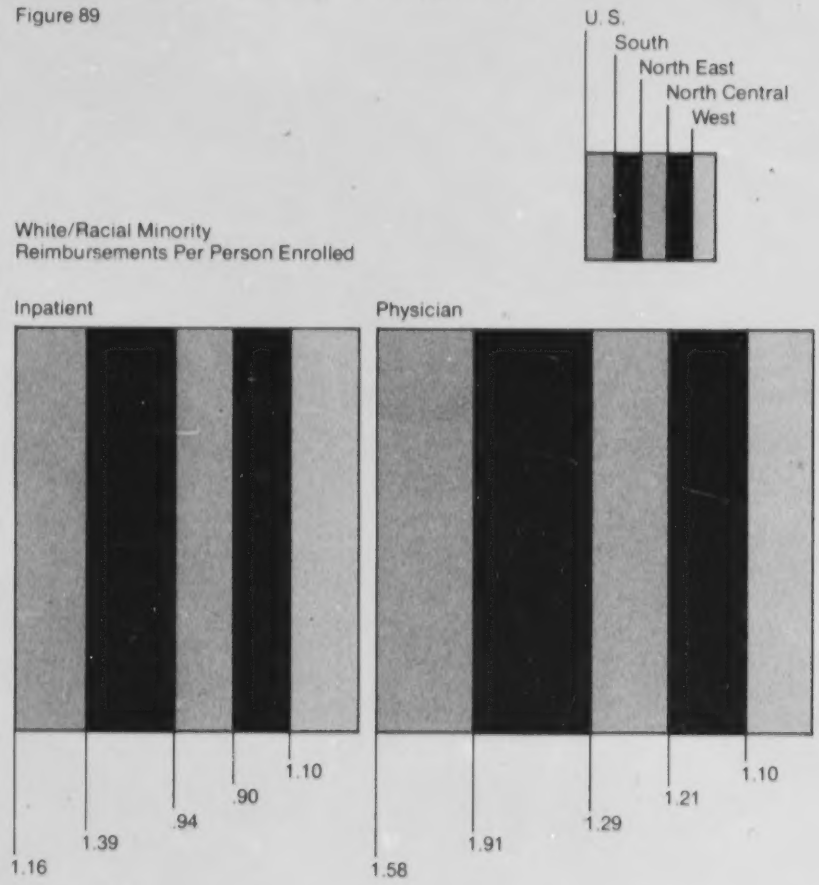
Twenty percent more was expended on inpatient hospital care per White enrollee than racial minority enrollee.

In the South, differences in expenditures between racial minority and White enrollees were even greater than for the rest of the U.S.

Medicare Payments – Race and Region

Ratio of White to Racial Minority Medicare Reimbursements Per Person Enrolled by Type of Service and Region, 1969

Figure 89

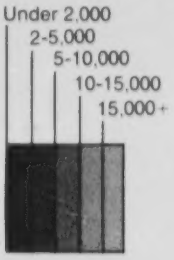


Source: Calculated from U. S. D.H.E.W., Social Security Administration, No. SSA-75-11704, Medicare, 1969, Section I: Summary.

Medicare Payments by Income

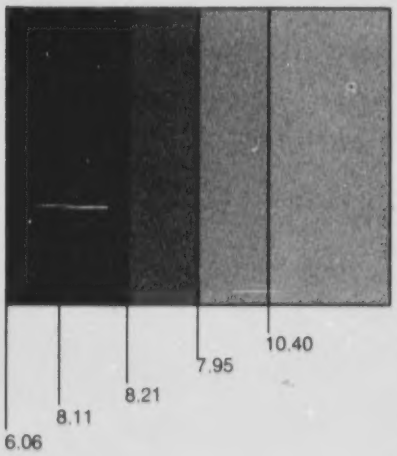
Medicare Reimbursements for Covered Services Under the Supplementary Medical Insurance Program and Persons Served, by Income, 1968

Figure 90

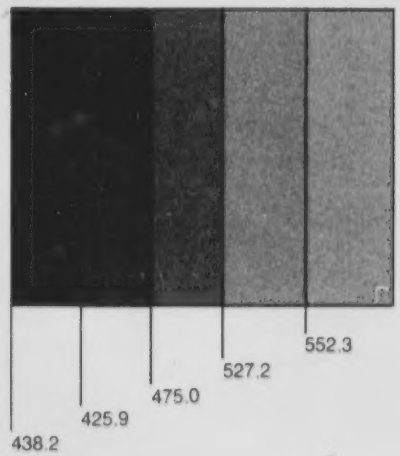


*Ratio: Highest/Lowest Income

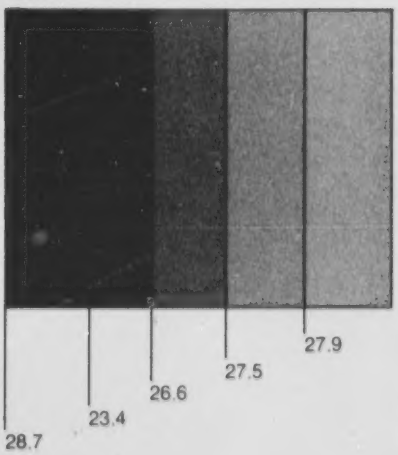
Reimbursements (In Dollars) Per Reimbursable Service *1.72



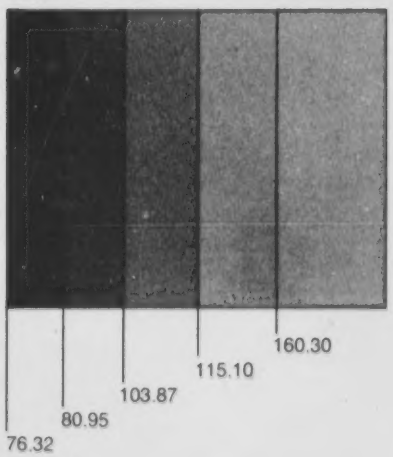
Persons Receiving Reimbursable Services Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees *1.26



Number of Reimbursable Services Per Persons Receiving Reimbursable Services *.97



Medicare Reimbursement Per Person Enrolled *2.10



Source: Davis, K., Financing Medical Care: Implications for Access to Primary Care in Spyros Andreopoulos (ed), "Primary Medical Care," John Wiley and Sons, 1974.

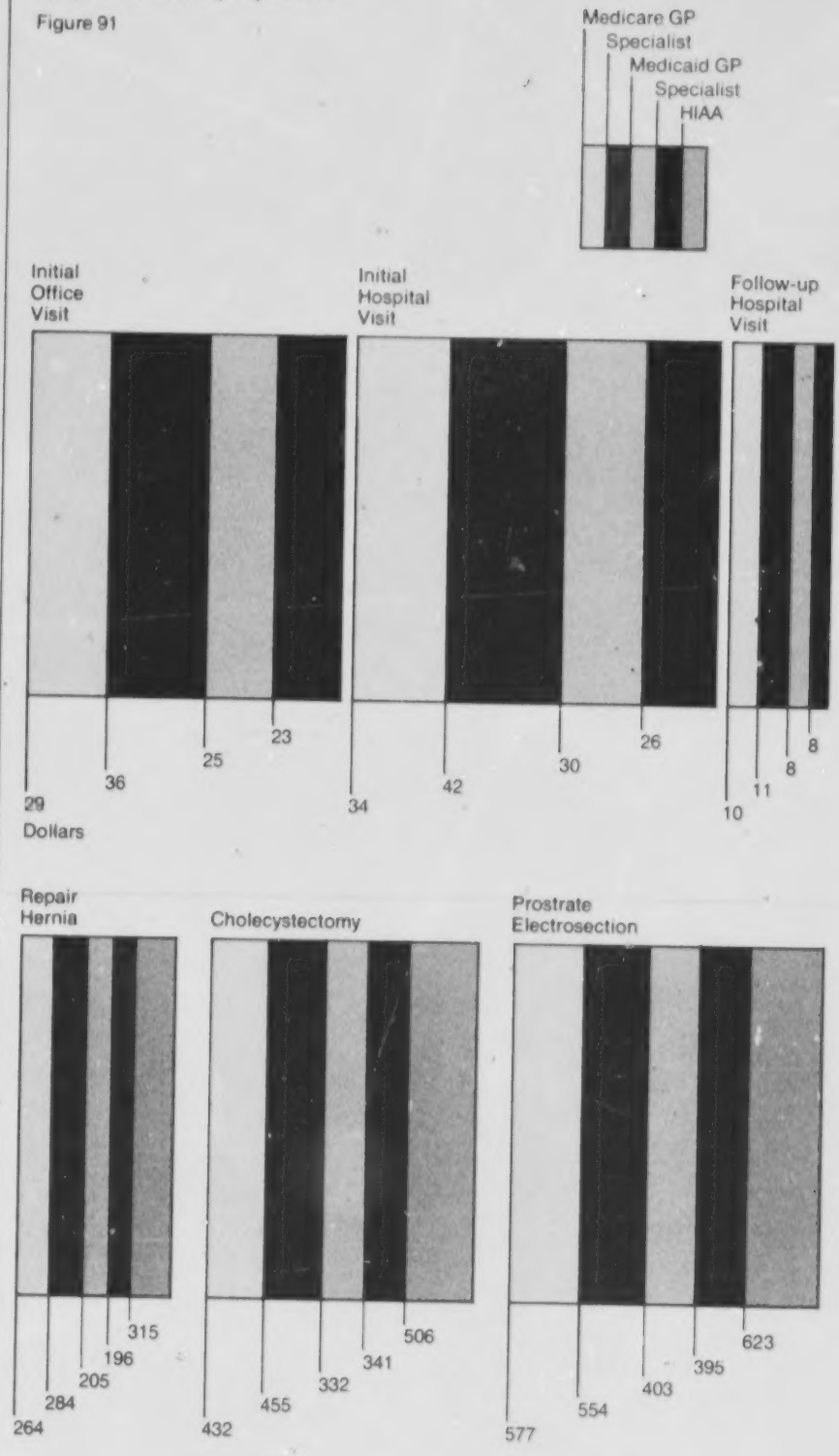
The highest income group was reimbursed at a rate twice as great as the lowest income group per enrollee.

Medicaid specialists prevailing charges averaged around 70% of Medicare prevailing levels and 60% of the levels used by commercial insurors as reported from the Health Insurance Association of America (HIAA).

Type Third Party Payor

Prevailing Charges for Selected Procedures by Type of Third Party Payor, 1975

Figure 91



Source: (1) Blaxall, M. and Gabel, JI. Physician Reimbursement Patterns under Medicare and Medicaid. Paper presented at the Sixth Annual Conference of the Society of Government Economists, March 1976. (2) Gabel, J., Blaxall, M., Burney, I., and Schieber, G., Paying the Physician: Some Lessons from the Medicare-Medicaid Experience. Paper Presented at the A.P.H.A., October 1976.

7. Supplementary Tables

Table 1 (Fig. 3)

Number and Percent of Persons Below the Poverty Level by Racial and Ethnic Group: 1959 to 1975

(Numbers in thousands Persons as of March of the following Year)

Year	All Persons		Racial–Ethnic Group					
			White[1]		Racial Minorities		Hispanic	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1975	25,877	12.3	17,770	9.7	8,107	29.3	2,991	26.9
1974	23,370	11.2	15,736	8.6	7,634	28.3	2,575	23.0
1973	22,973	11.1	15,142	8.4	7,831	29.6	2,366	21.9
1972	24,460	11.9	16,203	9.0	8,257	31.9	2,414	22.2
1971	25,559	12.5	17,780	9.9			—	
1970	25,420	12.6	17,484	9.9	7,936	32.0	—	
1969	24,147	12.1	16,659	9.5	7,468	31.0	—	
1968	25,389	12.8	17,395	10.0	7,994	33.5	—	
1967	27,769	14.2	18,983	11.0	8,786	37.2	—	
1966	28,510	14.7	19,290	11.3	9,220	39.8	—	
1965	33,185	17.3	22,496	13.3	10,689	47.1	—	
1964	36,055	19.0	24,957	14.9	11,098	49.6	—	
1963	36,436	19.5	25,238	15.3	11,198	51.0	—	
1962	38,625	21.0	26,672	16.4	11,953	55.8	—	
1961	39,628	21.9	27,890	17.4	11,738	56.1	—	
1960	39,851	22.2	28,309	17.8	11,542	55.9	—	
1959	39,490	22.4	28,484	18.1	11,006	56.2	—	

[1] Includes Hispanic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-60, No. 102 and 103.

Table 2 (Fig. 5)

Mobility

Residence of Minority Groups in 1970 by Place of Residence in 1965, U.S. 1970

Residence in 1970 with Respect to Residence in 1965	Percent				
	Racial—Ethnic Group				
	Asian Americans	Blacks	Native Americans	Hispanics	Whites
Abroad	15.5	1.0	1.4	7.1	1.4
Different County	12.2	10.1	19.6	14.7	18.1
Different House (same County)	20.4	28.4	27.2	30.4	22.5
Same House	46.0	52.3	44.6	42.5	53.2

Census Bureau Information On The Spanish Heritage (i.e. Individuals Of Spanish Language, Spanish Surname, And Puerto Rican Birth Or Parentage) Was Utilized Due To The Unavailability Of Comparable Data For Those Of Spanish Origin. There is a 2.44% Discrepancy In The Total Population Figures Between The Two Characterizations.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.
1. Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos in the U.S., 1970, PC(2)—1G.
2. Negro Population 1970, PC(2)–1B.
3. American Indians 1970, PC(2)—1F.
4. U.S. Summary Detailed Characteristics 1970 PC(1) D—1

Table 3 (Fig. 8)

Level of school completed by persons 25 years old and over and 25 to 29 years old, by racial group: selected years, 1960 to 1974

Race, age, and date	Percent, by level of school completed			Median school years completed	Race, age, and date	Percent, by level of school completed			Median school years completed
	Less than 5 years of elementary school	4 years of high school or more	4 years of college or more			Less than 5 years of elementary school	4 years of high school or more	4 years of college or more	
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
White and racial minorities					25 to 29 years old				
25 years old and over					April 1960	2.2	63.7	11.8	12.3
April 1960	8.3	41.1	7.7	10.5	March 1970	.9	77.8	17.3	12.6
March 1970	5.3	55.2	11.0	12.2	March 1972	.8	81.5	19.9	12.7
March 1972	4.6	58.2	12.0	12.2	March 1974	1.1	83.4	22.0	12.8
March 1974	4.4	61.2	13.3	12.3	Racial Minorities				
25 to 29 years old					25 years old and over				
April 1960	2.8	60.7	11.1	12.3	April 1960	23.5	21.7	3.5	8.2
March 1970	1.1	75.4	16.4	12.6	March 1970	14.7	36.1	6.1	10.1
March 1972	.8	79.8	19.0	12.7	March 1972	12.8	39.1	6.9	10.5
March 1974	1.2	81.9	20.7	12.8	March 1974	12.2	44.3	8.0	11.1
White					25 to 29 years old				
25 years old and over					April 1960	7.2	36.6	5.4	10.8
April 1960	6.7	43.2	8.1	10.8	March 1970	2.2	58.4	10.0	12.2
March 1970	4.2	57.4	11.6	12.2	March 1972	1.2	66.6	11.6	12.4
March 1972	3.7	60.4	12.6	12.3	March 1974	1.8	71.3	11.0	12.5
March 1974	3.5	63.3	14.0	12.4	Hispanic				
					25 years old and over				
					March 1974	19.4	36.5	5.5	9.4

Source: (1) U.S.D.H.E.W., National Center for Education Statistics, The Condition of Education, 1975.
(2) U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 274, Dec. 1974.

Table 4 (Fig. 13)

Median Income of Families: 1950 to 1974

(In current dollars)

Year	Race of head			Ratio Racial Minorities to White	Ratio Black to White	Year	Race of head			Ratio Racial Minorities to White	Ratio Black to White
	Racial Minorities	Black	White				Racial Minorities	Black	White		
1950	$1,869	(NA)	$3,445	0.54	(NA)	1966	$4,674	$4,507	$7,792	0.60	0.58
1951	2,032	(NA)	3,859	0.53	(NA)	1967[1]	5,094	4,875	8,234	0.62	0.59
1952	2,338	(NA)	4,114	0.57	(NA)	1968	5,590	5,360	8,937	0.63	0.60
1953	2,461	(NA)	4,392	0.56	(NA)	1969	6,191	5,999	9,794	0.63	0.61
1954	2,410	(NA)	4,339	0.56	(NA)	1970	6,516	6,279	10,236	0.64	0.61
1955	2,549	(NA)	4,605	0.55	(NA)	1971[2]	6,714	6,440	10,672	0.63	0.60
1956	2,628	(NA)	4,993	0.53	(NA)	1972[2]	7,106	6,864	11,549	0.62	0.59
1957	2,764	(NA)	5,166	0.54	(NA)	1973[2]	7,596	7,269	12,595	0.60	0.58
1958	2,711	(NA)	5,300	0.51	(NA)	1974[2]					
1959	3,161	$3,047	5,893	0.54	0.52	United States	8,265	7,808	13,356	0.62	0.58
1960	3,233	(NA)	5,835	0.55	(NA)	South	6,805	6,730	12,050	0.56	0.56
1961	3,191	(NA)	5,981	0.53	(NA)	North and West	10,039	9,271	13,906	0.72	0.67
1962	3,330	(NA)	6,237	0.53	(NA)	Northeast	9,399	8,788	14,164	0.66	0.62
1963	3,465	(NA)	6,548	0.53	(NA)	North Central	9,901	9,846	14,017	0.71	0.70
1964	3,839	3,724	6,858	0.56	0.54	West	11,107	8,585	13,339	0.83	0.64
1965	3,994	3,886	7,251	0.55	0.54						

Note: Income figures for 1974 from the Current Population Survey conducted in March 1975, which recently became available, have been included in most of the tables in this section. A few of the tables in this section show income data for the year 1973. Data for 1959 are from the 1960 census; figures for the remaining years are from Current Population Surveys.

NA Not available. The ratio of Black to White median family income first became available from this survey in 1964.
[1] Revised, based on processing correction.
[2] Based on 1970 census population controls, therefore, not strictly comparable to data for earlier years.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 54.

Table 5 (Fig. 14)

Family Characteristics by Income Level and Racial Ethnic Group, U.S. 1969
(All numbers in thousands)

Family Characteristics	All Income Levels				Income Less Than Poverty Level			
	Total U.S.	White	Black	Hispanic	Total U.S.	White	Black	Hispanic
Families	51,169	45,770	4,863	2,039	5,462	3,922	1,450	415
With related children under 18 years	29,541 (57.7%)	25,816 (56.4%)	3,359 (69.1%)	1,517 (74.4%)	3,480 (63.7%)	2,257 (57.5%)	1,154 (79.6%)	347 (83.6%)
Mean number of children	2.36	2.30	2.82	2.71	3.03	2.80	3.44	3.35
Mean size of family	3.56	3.49	4.11	4.29	3.88	3.57	4.66	4.80
Mean family income	$10,955	$11,373	$7,074	$8,192	$1,935	$1,851	$2,153	$1,936
Mean family income deficit	—	—	—	—	$1,542	$1,427	$1,832	$1,757
Family Heads	51,169	45,770	4,863	2,039	5,462	3,922	1,450	415
Male family heads under 65 years	38,801 (75.8%)	35,341 (77.2%)	3,051 (62.7%)	1,598 (78.4%)	2,503 (45.8%)	1,888 (48.1%)	565 (39.0%)	236 (56.9%)
Female heads	5,539 (10.8%)	4,139 (9.0%)	1,334 (27.4%)	278 (13.6%)	1,797 (32.9%)	1,063 (27.1%)	707 (48.8%)	139 (33.5%)
With related children under 18 years	3,468 (6.8%)	2,357 (5.1%)	1,063 (21.8%)	221 (10.8%)	1,498 (27.4%)	841 (21.4%)	633 (43.6%)	127 (30.6%)
% 65 years and over	13.8	14.0	11.8	7.2	24.7	27.8	16.8	10.6

Note: Percent figures in parentheses relate to the total population of families for each particular group.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. General Social and Economic Characteristics—U.S. Summary.

Table 6A (Fig. 19)

Assessment of Health
Status Reported as *Fair & Poor* in Health Interviews by Selected Demographic Characteristics: United States, 1975 (percent)

	Age						Age				
	All Ages	Under 15 Yrs.	15–44 Yrs.	45–64 Yrs.	65 + Yrs.		All Ages	Under 15 Yrs.	15–44 Yrs.	45–64 Yrs.	65 + Yrs.
	Percent						Percent				
All Ages	12.5	4.2	8.7	21.9	30.2						
Sex											
Male	11.3	4.4	7.1	21.0	30.9						
Female	13.6	3.9	10.3	22.7	29.7						
Race											
White	11.6	3.6	7.7	20.4	28.9						
Racial Minority	18.1	7.3	15.7	35.4	43.0						
Black only	19.0	7.7	16.4	36.9	44.1						
Income											
Under $3,000	27.4	9.0	18.6	52.8	38.0						
$3,000–4,999	24.3	8.3	17.6	40.8	36.4						
5,000–6,999	18.3	5.0	13.5	35.5	30.1						
7,000–9,999	13.7	4.8	10.4	27.3	25.6						
10,000–14,999	9.5	3.5	7.7	19.1	25.0						
15,000–24,999	6.3	2.3	5.1	12.0	21.0						
25,000 +	5.1	2.1	3.6	8.5	17.3						
Race + Income											
White											
Under $5,000	25.3	8.1	15.9	44.3	35.4						
$5,000–9,999	15.3	4.3	10.6	29.5	27.5						
10,000 +	7.2	2.6	5.5	13.5	22.1						
Racial Minority											
Under $5,000	26.9	9.5	23.8	52.2	48.1						
$5,000–9,999	17.7	7.1	16.6	39.0	38.3						
10,000 +	9.9	4.1	9.8	18.4	24.4						
Residence[1]											
Within SMSA	11.5	4.0	5.5	20.0	27.9						
Large SMSA	11.1	3.9	8.2	18.8	25.9						
Core County	12.1	4.4	9.1	19.9	26.6						
Fringe County	9.0	2.9	6.4	16.4	24.0						
Medium SMSA	11.8	4.3	8.5	20.6	29.5						
Other SMSA	12.5	4.1	8.2	24.1	33.2						
Non-SMSA Counties	15.2	4.5	10.0	27.2	35.0						
Adjacent to SMSA	15.2	4.7	10.4	27.2	34.9						
Not adj. to SMSA	15.2	4.3	9.4	27.2	35.0						
Region											
Northeast	11.2	3.5	7.3	18.9	27.4						
North Central	11.1	3.9	7.3	19.6	28.7						
South	15.2	5.2	11.0	27.2	35.9						
West	11.2	3.5	8.7	20.3	25.5						

[1] See Appendix for definitions of residence terms.
Source: U.S.P.H.S. National Center for Health Statistics. Unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Table 6B (Fig. 19)

Assessment of Health Status as Reported in Health Interviews by Selected Demographic Characteristics: United States, 1975

	Health Status				
	Total	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
	Percent Distribution				
All Ages	100.0	48.6	38.4	9.7	2.8
Under 15 Yrs.	100.0	59.9	35.3	3.7	0.4
15–44 Yrs.	100.0	52.5	38.2	7.3	1.4
45–64 Yrs.	100.0	35.9	41.5	16.1	5.9
65 + Yrs.	100.0	28.6	40.3	21.5	8.6
Sex					
Male	100.0	51.7	36.5	8.5	2.8
Female	100.0	45.7	40.1	10.8	2.8
Race					
White	100.0	50.4	37.4	9.0	2.6
Racial Minority	100.0	36.4	44.8	13.8	4.4
Black only	100.0	35.3	45.0	14.3	4.7
Income					
Under $3,000	100.0	31.5	40.2	18.9	8.4
$3,000–4,999	100.0	32.2	43.0	17.0	7.3
5,000–6,999	100.0	38.1	43.0	14.2	4.1
7,000–9,999	100.0	43.0	42.8	10.9	2.8
10,000–14,999	100.0	51.9	38.1	8.0	1.5
15,000–24,999	100.0	58.3	34.9	5.2	1.1
25,000 +	100.0	64.8	29.8	4.3	0.8
Race + Income					
White					
Under $5,000	100.0	32.9	41.2	17.8	7.5
$5,000–9,999	100.0	42.0	42.1	12.0	3.3
10,000 +	100.0	57.8	34.6	6.0	1.2
Racial Minority					
Under $5,000	100.0	28.9	43.3	18.1	8.8
$5,000–9,999	100.0	34.8	37.0	14.0	3.6
10,000 +	100.0	46.0	43.4	8.7	1.2
Residence					
Within SMSA	100.0	49.9	38.0	9.0	2.5
Large SMSA	100.0	50.5	37.8	8.7	2.3
Core County	100.0	48.4	38.9	9.5	2.6
Fringe County	100.0	55.1	35.5	7.2	1.8
Medium SMSA	100.0	49.8	37.6	9.2	2.6
Other SMSA	100.0	47.4	39.6	9.5	3.0
Non-SMSA Counties	100.0	44.6	39.5	11.5	3.7
Adjacent to SMSA	100.0	43.6	40.6	11.5	3.7
Not adj. to SMSA	100.0	46.5	37.9	11.5	3.7
Region					
Northeast	100.0	48.4	39.7	8.9	2.2
North Central	100.0	49.8	38.6	8.8	2.3
South	100.0	45.4	38.7	11.4	3.9
West	100.0	52.6	35.7	8.7	2.5

[1] See Appendix for definitions of residence terms.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics. Unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Table 7 (Fig. 20)

Estimated Average Length of Life in Years by Race and Sex: Death-registration States, 1900–1928, and United States, 1929–1972

Area and Year	White		Racial Minority	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States				
1974	68.9	76.6	62.9	71.2
1973	68.4	76.1	61.9	70.1
1972[1,2]	68.3	75.5	61.5	69.9
1971[2]	68.3	75.8	61.6	69.7
1970[2]	68.0	75.6	61.3	69.4
1969	67.8	75.1	60.5	68.4
1968	67.5	74.9	60.1	67.5
1967	67.8	75.1	61.1	68.2
1966	67.6	74.7	60.7	67.4
1965	67.6	74.7	61.1	67.4
1964	67.7	74.6	61.1	67.2
1963[3]	67.5	74.4	60.5	66.5
1962[3]	67.6	74.4	61.5	66.8
1961	67.8	74.5	61.9	67.0
1960	67.4	74.1	61.1	66.3
1959	67.5	74.2	61.3	66.5
1958	67.4	73.9	61.0	65.8
1957	67.2	73.7	60.7	65.5
1956	67.5	73.9	61.3	66.1
1955	67.4	73.7	61.4	66.1
1954	67.5	73.7	61.1	65.9
1953	66.8	73.0	59.7	64.5
1952	66.6	72.6	59.1	63.8
1951	66.5	72.4	59.2	63.4
1950	66.5	72.2	59.1	62.9
1949	66.2	71.9	58.9	62.7
1948	65.5	71.0	58.1	62.5
1947	65.2	70.5	57.9	61.9
1946	65.1	70.3	57.5	61.0
1945	64.4	69.5	56.1	59.6
1944	64.5	68.4	55.8	57.7
1943	63.2	65.7	55.4	56.1
1942	65.9	69.4	55.4	58.2
1941	64.4	68.5	52.5	55.3
1940	62.1	66.6	51.5	54.9
1939	63.3	66.6	53.2	56.0
1938	63.2	66.8	51.7	54.3
1937	59.3	63.8	48.3	52.5
1936	58.0	61.9	47.0	51.4
1935	61.0	65.0	51.3	55.2
1934	60.5	64.6	50.2	53.7
1933	62.7	66.3	53.5	56.0
1932	62.0	64.5	52.8	54.6
1931	60.8	64.7	49.5	51.5
1930	59.7	63.5	47.3	49.2
1929	57.2	60.3	45.7	47.8
Death Registration States				
1928	57.0	60.0	45.6	47.0
1927	60.5	63.9	47.6	48.9
1926	57.0	59.6	43.7	45.6
1925	59.3	62.4	44.9	46.7
1924	59.8	63.4	45.5	47.8
1923	57.1	59.6	47.7	48.9
1922	59.1	61.9	51.8	53.0
1921	60.8	62.9	51.6	51.3
1920	54.4	55.6	45.5	45.2
1919	54.5	57.4	44.5	44.4
1918	37.1	43.2	29.9	32.5
1917	49.3	55.3	37.0	40.8
1916	50.2	55.2	39.6	43.1
1915	53.1	57.5	37.5	40.5
1914	52.7	57.5	37.1	40.8
1913	50.8	55.7	36.7	40.3
1912	51.9	56.2	35.9	40.0
1911	51.3	54.9	34.6	38.2
1910	48.6	52.0	33.8	37.5
1909	50.9	54.2	34.2	37.3
1908	49.9	53.3	33.8	36.0
1907	46.0	50.4	31.1	34.0
1906	47.3	51.4	31.8	33.9
1905	47.6	50.6	29.6	33.1
1904	46.6	49.5	29.1	32.7
1903	49.5	52.5	31.7	34.6
1902	50.2	53.8	32.9	36.4
1901	48.0	51.0	32.2	35.3
1900	46.6	48.7	32.5	33.5

[1] Deaths based on a 50-percent sample.
[2] Excludes deaths of nonresidents of the United States.
[3] Figures by race exclude data for residents of New Jersey; see Technical Appendix.

Source: U.S.P.H.S. National Center for Health Statistics. Life Tables. Vital Statistics of the U.S., 1974, Vol. II — Section 5, in preparation.

Table 8 (Fig. 22)

Life Expectancy for the White Population By Sex and Years of School Completed, U.S. 1960

Sex and Years of School Completed	Average Years of Life Remaining at the Designated Age		
	25 Years	45 Years	65 Years
White Males			
0–4 Years	43.9	26.2	12.7
5–7 Years	43.6	26.7	12.9
8 Years	44.8	27.1	13.0
High School, 1–3 Years	45.6	27.6	13.5
High School, 4 Years	46.0	27.5	12.9
College, 1 Year or More	47.1	28.4	13.1
White Females			
0–4 Years	46.8	30.0	14.8
5–7 Years	50.5	32.1	16.0
8 Years	51.1	32.4	16.2
High School, 1–3 Years	53.4	34.8	18.0
High School, 4 Years	52.2	33.2	16.3
College, 1 Year or More	56.4	37.7	20.8

Source: Kitagawa, Evelyn M. and Philip Hauser. Differential Mortality in United States: A Study in Socioeconomic Epidemiology. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1973.

Table 9 (Fig. 24)

Age-adjusted Death Rates: 1935–74

Year	Age-adjusted rate per 1,000 population[1]			
	White		Racial Minority	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1935	12.3	9.8	18.5	16.1
1940	11.0	8.8	17.6	15.0
1945	10.7	7.5	14.5	11.9
1950	9.6	6.5	13.6	11.0
1955	9.1	5.7	11.9	9.1
1956	9.1	5.7	11.9	9.1
1957	9.2	5.7	12.4	9.4
1958	9.1	5.6	12.2	9.2
1959	9.0	5.5	11.9	8.8
1960	9.2	5.6	12.1	8.9
1961	8.9	5.4	11.6	8.6
1962[2]	9.0	5.4	12.0	8.7
1963[2]	9.2	5.5	12.5	8.9
1964	9.0	5.3	12.2	8.6
1965	9.1	5.3	12.4	8.5
1966	9.2	5.3	12.7	8.6
1967	9.0	5.2	12.4	8.2
1968	9.2	5.3	13.3	8.6
1969	9.1	5.2	13.0	8.2
1970	8.9	5.0	12.3	7.7
1971	8.8	4.9	12.1	7.5
1972	8.8	4.9	12.3	7.5
1973	8.7	4.8	12.1	7.4
1974	8.4	4.7	11.5	6.9

[1] Adjusted to age distribution of U.S. population as enumerated in 1940.
[2] Figures by race exclude data for residents of New Jersey.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Unpublished Vital Statistics data.

Table 10 (Fig. 25)

Mortality Ratios by Level of Family Income (Standardized for Age), for White Family Members 25–64 years of Age, by Sex, U.S. 1960

Family Income, 1959	Ratios Standardized for Age	
	White Males	White Females
Family Members 25–64 years	1.00	1.00
Under $2,000	1.49	1.21
$2,000–3,999	1.20	1.12
4,000–5,999	.99	1.00
6,000–7,999	.88	.97
8,000–9,999	.93	.92
10,000 and more	.84	.86

Note: The mortality ratio is a comparison between the death rate of a particular income group with the death rate for all income groups. An adjustment is made for the differences in age between the particular income group and all income groups.

Source: Kitagawa, Evelyn M. and Philip M. Hauser, Differential Mortality in the U.S.: A Study in Socioeconomic Epidemiology, Harvard U. Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1973.

Table 11 (Fig. 29)

Age Adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes by Race, U.S. 1974 (rates per 100,000 population in specified group)

Cause of Death	Total	White	Racial Minorities
All Causes	666.2	635.4	901.3
Major Cardiovascular Dis.	310.8	302.9	374.8
Hypertension	2.1	1.7	5.7
Cerebrovascular Dis.	59.9	56.4	90.9
Arteriosclerosis	7.6	7.6	7.3
Malignant Neoplasms	131.8	129.0	156.6
Accidents	46.0	44.3	58.5
Motor Vehicle Acc.	21.8	21.7	23.2
All other Acc.	24.2	22.6	35.3
Influenza and Pneumonia	16.9	15.7	25.4
Cirrhosis of Liver	14.8	13.4	25.0
Diabetes Mellitus	12.5	11.4	23.4
Suicide	12.2	12.8	7.2
Bronchitis, Emphysema, and Asthma	9.2	9.4	6.4
Homicide	10.8	6.0	44.5
Tuberculosis, all forms	1.3	0.9	4.8

Note: The age specific death rates were computed by the direct method, using as the standard population the age distribution of the total population of the U.S. as enumerated in 1940.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the U.S., 1974, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A, In Preparation.

Table 12 (Fig. 31)

Infant Mortality Rates by Specified Race: United States, 1950–74 (Rates per 1,000 live births)

Year	All races	White	Black	Native American[1]	Chinese	Japanese	Other races[2]	All races excl White and Black
1950[3]	29.2	26.8	43.9	82.1	19.3	19.1	27.9	55.2
1951[3]	28.4	25.8	44.3	—	—	—	—	55.5
1952[3]	28.4	25.5	46.9	—	—	—	—	49.2
1953[3]	27.8	25.0	44.5	—	—	—	—	48.8
1954[3]	26.6	23.9	42.9	—	—	—	—	43.1
1955[3]	26.4	23.6	43.1	59.7	18.1	10.9	17.6	38.4
1956[3]	26.0	23.2	42.4	55.1	19.4	13.9	16.8	36.0
1957[3]	26.3	23.3	44.2	56.9	16.3	13.9	16.7	35.5
1958[3]	27.1	23.8	46.3	55.1	18.9	14.1	18.7	35.8
1959[4]	26.4	23.2	44.8	48.2	15.1	12.6	20.0	32.6
1960	26.0	22.9	44.3	49.3	14.7	15.3	23.5	31.2
1961	25.3	22.4	41.8	43.4	13.9	14.8	22.7	28.4
1962[5]	25.3	22.3	42.6	42.5	16.8	14.4	22.8	28.5
1963[5]	25.2	22.2	42.8	42.8	14.2	12.8	25.4	29.0
1964[6]	24.8	21.6	42.3	—	15.3	12.2	—	26.3
1965	24.7	21.5	41.7	—	9.0	10.0	—	26.0
1966	23.7	20.6	40.2	36.9	9.9	10.6	19.8	24.5
1967	22.4	19.7	37.5	30.8	9.5	10.7	15.9	20.6
1968	21.8	19.2	36.2	29.0	8.9	10.3	15.4	19.6
1969	20.9	18.4	34.8	25.8	6.9	9.5	13.9	17.1
1970	20.0	17.8	32.6	22.0	8.4	10.6	14.8	16.3
1971	19.1	17.1	30.3	20.1	7.8	8.0	11.9	14.1
1972	18.5	16.4	29.6	18.5	5.5	9.7	12.5	13.8
1973	17.7	15.8	28.1	18.9	5.3	9.6	10.0	12.7
1974	16.7	14.8	26.8	18.5	6.0	9.3	9.5	12.2

— Data not available

[1] For 1950–1958 "Indian" includes only American Indian. For 1959–1971 "Indian" includes American Indian, Alaskan Native, Aleut, and Eskimo.

[2] "Other races" include "Hawaiians" and "Part Hawaiians" for 1960–1971, but exclude them for 1950–1959.

[3] Figures exclude data for residents of Alaska and Hawaii.

[4] Figures exclude data for residents of Hawaii.

[5] Figures by race exclude data for residents of New Jersey, but the data are included in the figures for "All races."

[6] In 1964 entries on the birth and death certificates of "oriental," "yellow," and "Mongolian" were coded as race not stated and then assigned to "White" or "Negro." In all other years the three entries were assigned to a specific category such as "other races," "Chinese," or "Japanese."

The numbers of births for 1950 and 1955 are based on a complete count; for 1951–54, 1956–66 and 1968–71 are based on a 50-percent sample of births; and for 1967 are based on a 20- to 50-percent sample.

Note: Death data for 1972 is based on 50-percent sample.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Unpublished Vital Statistics data.

Table 13 (Fig. 35)

Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Race and Socioeconomic Status: U.S. 1964–1966

Socioeconomic Index	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births			Socioeconomic Index	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births		
	All Races	White	Black		All Races	White	Black
Father's Education							
Grade 8 or Less	33.0	30.3	42.4	Grade 12	19.5	18.0	34.5
Grades 9–11	27.4	23.9	44.8	1–3 Years of College	15.9	15.0	32.1
Grade 12	19.0	17.6	32.2	4 Years College or More	20.0	19.6	*
1–3 Years of College	20.6	19.0	37.6	Family Income ($)			
4 Years College or More	17.4	17.0	*	Under $3,000	32.1	27.3	42.5
Mother's Education				$3,000–4,999	25.1	22.1	46.8
Grade 8 or Less	35.2	32.0	45.9	5,000–6,999	18.1	17.8	22.0
Grades 9–11	27.7	24.6	41.7	7,000–9,999	19.9	19.2	37.6
				10,000 or More	19.9	19.4	*

* Numbers too small for estimation.

Source: USPHS National Center for Health Statistics, Series 22, No. 14.

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Table 14 (Fig. 36)

Estimated infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births, by family income and infant's race and age at death: United States, 1964–66

Race and age at death	Family income					
	All incomes	Under $3,000	$3,000–$4,999	$5,000–$6,999	$7,000–$9,999	$10,000 and over
	Deaths per 1,000 live births					
All races						
Less than 1 year	23.0	32.1	25.1	18.1	19.9	19.9
Neo-natal						
Less than 1 day	9.8	11.3	11.0	8.2	8.7	10.1
1–6 days	5.6	7.0	5.7	4.6	5.3	5.7
7–27 days	1.7	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1
Post neo-natal						
1–5 months	4.3	8.1	4.6	3.1	3.1	2.0
6–11 months	1.7	2.8	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.0
White						
Less than 1 year	20.8	27.3	22.1	17.8	19.2	19.4
Neo-natal						
Less than 1 day	9.1	10.6	9.6	8.1	8.6	9.7
1–6 days	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.5	5.2	5.8
7–27 days	1.4	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2
Post neo-natal						
1–5 months	3.5	6.1	4.1	3.0	2.6	2.0
6–11 months	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.8
Black						
Less than 1 year	39.5	42.5	46.8		27.1	
Neo-natal						
Less than 1 day	14.7	13.4	21.7		10.9	
1–6 days	8.3	9.3	8.3		6.5	
7–27 days	3.7	4.2	5.4		1.1	
Post neo-natal						
1–5 months	9.9	12.6	8.0		6.4	
6–11 months	2.9	3.0	3.5		2.1	

Source: U.S.P.H.S. National Center for Health Statistics: Series 22, No. 14.

Table 15 (Fig. 37)

Maternal Mortality Rates by Race: Birth-Registration States or United States, 1915–1974

Year	Total	White	Racial Minorities	Year	Total	White	Racial Minorities
1974	14.6	10.0	35.1	1954	52.4	37.2	143.8
1973	15.2	10.7	34.6	1953	61.1	44.1	166.1
1972	18.8	14.3	38.5	1952	67.8	48.9	188.1
1971	18.8	13.0	45.3	1951	75.0	54.9	201.3
1970	21.5	14.4	55.9	1950	83.3	61.1	221.6
1969	22.2	15.5	55.7	1949	90.3	68.1	234.8
1968	24.5	16.6	63.6	1948	116.6	89.4	301.0
1967	28.0	19.5	69.5	1947	134.5	108.6	334.6
1966	29.1	20.2	72.4	1946	156.7	130.7	358.9
1965	31.6	21.0	83.7	1945	207.2	172.1	454.8
1964	33.3	22.3	89.9	1944	227.9	189.4	506.0
1963	35.8	24.0	96.9	1943	245.2	210.5	509.9
1962	35.2	23.8	95.9	1942	258.7	221.8	544.0
1961	36.9	24.9	101.3	1941	316.5	266.0	678.1
1960	37.1	26.0	97.9	1940	376.0	319.8	773.5
1959	37.4	25.8	102.1	1935–39	493.9	439.9	875.5
1958	37.6	26.3	101.8	1930–34	636.0	575.4	1,080.7
1957	41.0	27.5	118.3	1925–29	668.6	615.0	1,163.7
1956	40.9	28.7	110.7	1920–24	689.5	649.2	1,134.3
1955	47.0	32.8	130.3	1915–19	727.9	700.3	1,253.5

(Prior to 1933, data are for birth-registration States only. Rates per 100,000 live births in specified group. Deaths are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases in use at the time.)

Source: U.S.P.H.S. National Center for Health Statistics: Vital Statistics of the U.S., 1974, Vol. II, Mortality, Part A. In Preparation.

Table 16 (Fig. 38)

Number of Restricted Activity Days Per Person Per Year, by Age and Other Demographic Characteristics: United States, 1975

Characteristic	Age				
	All Ages	Under 15 Yrs.	15–44 Yrs.	45–64 Yrs.	65 + Yrs.
	Days Per Person Per Year				
Total	17.9	11.3	13.9	24.2	38.4
Male	15.6	11.3	11.6	22.0	34.3
Female	20.0	11.4	16.1	26.2	41.4
Race					
White	17.5	11.7	13.4	23.1	36.4
Racial Minority	20.4	9.6	17.0	34.2	58.9
Black only	21.4	9.6	18.4	35.5	59.6
Income					
Under $3,000	36.9	14.6	23.2	67.8	53.9
$3,000–4,999	28.6	13.1	20.2	39.9	45.8
5,000–6,999	23.6	12.4	19.6	34.6	37.3
7,000–9,999	17.6	10.3	15.7	26.4	28.7
10,000–14,999	14.4	11.3	12.5	19.6	31.1
15,000–24,999	12.7	10.9	11.1	16.6	25.0
25,000 +	11.6	10.7	9.9	14.0	20.7
Race and Income					
White					
Under $5,000	32.4	14.9	21.2	50.0	45.6
$5,000–9,999	20.4	11.1	16.6	30.2	33.1
10,000 +	13.3	11.5	11.5	16.9	27.0
Racial Minority					
Under $5,000	32.4	12.0	22.9	60.5	74.2
$5,000–9,999	19.4	11.4	20.4	27.4	42.2
10,000 +	11.5	6.0	11.2	20.3	27.7
Residence [1]					
Within SMSA	17.9	11.7	14.3	24.2	38.2
Large SMSA	17.5	11.9	14.3	22.9	35.1
Core County	18.3	12.0	15.2	23.7	35.7
Fringe County	15.8	11.9	12.5	21.2	33.6
Medium SMSA	19.1	11.3	15.2	27.1	41.6
Other SMSA	17.0	11.8	11.9	23.3	43.6
Non-SMSA Counties	17.6	10.3	12.6	24.2	39.0
Adj. to SMSA	18.8	11.1	13.7	25.9	42.1
Not Adj. to SMSA	16.0	9.1	11.2	22.1	35.1
Region					
Northeast	16.7	11.5	13.3	21.5	31.7
North Central	15.9	10.5	12.4	20.3	35.0
South	18.7	10.1	14.3	26.4	45.3
West	20.8	14.6	16.1	30.0	41.4

[1] See Appendix for definitions of residence terms.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Table 17 (Fig. 39)

Number of Bed Disability Days Per Person Per Year, by Age, and Other Demographic Characteristics: United States, 1975

Characteristics	Age				
	All Ages	Und. 15 Yrs.	15–44 Yrs.	45–64 Yrs.	65 + Yrs.
	Days Per Person Per Year				
Total	6.6	4.6	5.4	8.4	12.9
Male	5.4	4.4	3.9	7.1	12.2
Female	7.6	4.7	6.8	9.6	13.4
Race					
White	6.2	4.6	5.0	7.9	11.7
Racial Minority	8.8	4.5	7.8	13.2	24.6
Black only	9.2	4.3	8.6	13.9	24.6
Income					
Under $3,000	13.4	5.7	9.6	25.5	17.0
$3,000–4,999	9.9	5.2	7.7	13.1	15.0
5,000–6,999	8.6	5.0	7.9	12.1	11.9
7,000–9,999	6.6	4.4	5.8	9.8	9.3
10,000–14,999	5.3	4.2	4.9	6.6	11.4
15,000–24,999	4.7	4.6	4.1	5.3	11.2
25,000 +	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.9	*
Race and Income					
White					
Under $5,000	10.9	5.5	8.1	16.8	13.8
$5,000–9,999	7.2	4.4	6.0	10.8	10.2
10,000 +	4.9	4.5	4.3	5.7	9.9
Racial Minority					
Under $5,000	13.5	5.3	10.0	24.6	29.6
$5,000–9,999	8.8	5.5	9.7	9.9	19.5
10,000 +	4.8	3.1	5.3	5.5	*
Residence [1]					
Within SMSA	6.8	4.8	5.6	8.6	13.5
Large SMSA	6.7	5.0	5.7	8.1	13.2
Core County	7.2	5.1	6.2	8.6	13.1
Fringe County	5.9	4.7	4.6	7.1	13.5
Medium SMSA	6.9	4.5	5.8	9.6	13.8
Other SMSA	6.4	4.6	4.9	8.5	13.9
Non SMSA Counties	6.0	4.0	4.7	7.9	11.6
Adj. to SMSA	6.1	4.0	4.9	7.8	12.4
Not Adj. to SMSA	5.8	3.9	4.4	7.9	10.7
Region					
Northeast	6.5	4.8	5.3	8.1	12.1
North Central	5.8	4.5	4.7	6.5	11.7
South	7.1	3.9	6.0	9.7	15.2
West	6.8	5.5	5.3	9.4	11.8

[1] See Appendix for definitions of residence terms.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Source: U.S.P.H.S. National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Table 18 (Fig. 40)

Number of Work Loss Days Per Person Per Year by Age and Other Demographic Characteristics: United States, 1975

Characteristic	Age				
	Total 17+	17–24 Yrs.	25–44 Yrs.	45–64 Yrs.	65+ Yrs.
	Work Loss Days Per Currently Employed Person				
Total	5.2	4.6	5.1	5.8	4.3
Male	4.9	4.4	4.7	5.5	5.1
Female	5.7	4.8	5.9	6.2	*
Race					
White	5.0	4.4	4.9	5.6	4.1
Racial Minority	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.5	*
Black Only	7.4	7.1	7.3	7.7	*
Income					
Under $3,000	8.7	4.6	13.8	11.9	*
$3,000–4,999	6.1	4.2	6.2	8.7	*
5,000–6,999	6.9	6.3	7.8	6.7	*
7,000–9,999	6.5	6.0	6.6	7.2	*
10,000–14,999	5.2	4.7	4.9	6.1	*
15,000–24,999	4.5	3.6	4.4	5.2	*
25,000+	3.5	4.1	3.1	3.6	*
Race · Income					
White					
Under $5,000	6.7	3.8	9.6	9.3	*
$5,000–9,999	6.4	5.7	6.8	6.8	5.1
10,000+	4.5	4.1	4.2	5.1	*
Racial Minority					
Under $5,000	9.3	*	8.3	11.7	*
$5,000–9,999	8.0	9.3	7.8	8.4	*
10,000+	5.5	*	6.0	5.8	*
Residence [1]					
Within SMSA	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.9	4.4
Large SMSA	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.5	4.1
Core County	5.6	5.2	5.6	6.1	*
Fringe County	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.4	*
Medium SMSA	5.3	4.7	4.8	6.3	*
Other SMSA	5.1	3.6	5.0	6.5	*
Non-SMSA Counties	4.9	3.9	5.0	5.5	4.2
Adj. to SMSA	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.8	*
Not Adj. to SMSA	4.4	2.7	5.1	5.1	*
Region					
Northeast	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.2
North Central	4.7	4.2	4.5	5.5	*
South	5.1	4.4	5.2	5.4	4.8
West	6.1	5.2	6.1	6.8	*

[1] See Appendix for definitions of residence terms.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Table 19 (Fig. 41)

Number of School Loss Days Per Person Per Year by Selected Demographic Characteristics: United States, 1975

Characteristic	School Loss 6–16 Years	Characteristic	School Loss 6–16 Years
Total	5.1	Race · Income	
Male	4.8	White	
Female	5.5	Under $5,000	7.2
Race		$5,000–9,999	5.8
White	5.2	10,000+	4.9
Racial Minority	4.8	Racial Minority	
Black only	4.8	Under $5,000	5.8
Income		$5,000–9,999	6.4
Under $3,000	6.0	10,000+	3.0
$3,000–4,999	7.0	Region	
5,000–6,999	6.7	Northeast	5.7
7,000–9,999	5.3	North Central	4.8
10,000–14,999	4.8	South	4.6
15,000–24,999	4.8	West	5.9
25,000+	4.5		

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center For Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Table 20A (Fig. 42)

Age-adjusted [1] percent distribution of persons by degree of chronic activity limitation, according to selected characteristics: United States, 1969–70

Selected characteristics	All persons	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity [2]	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity [2]	Unable to carry on major activity [2]
	Percent distribution				
Population, all ages	100.0	88.3	2.6	6.2	2.9
Sex					
Male	100.0	87.2	2.8	5.4	4.6
Female	100.0	89.3	2.5	6.8	1.5
Family income					
Less than $3,000	100.0	79.9	3.5	10.1	6.5
$3,000–4,999	100.0	85.2	2.8	7.7	4.3
5,000–6,999	100.0	88.6	2.5	6.2	2.7
7,000–9,999	100.0	89.9	2.5	5.5	2.1
10,000–14,999	100.0	90.7	2.5	4.9	1.8
15,000 or more	100.0	91.5	2.5	4.3	1.6
Family income and Race					
All incomes:					
White	100.0	88.5	2.7	6.1	2.7
Racial minority	100.0	86.2	2.1	7.0	4.8
Less than $5,000:					
White	100.0	82.5	3.3	9.0	5.2
Racial minority	100.0	81.9	2.7	9.0	6.5
$5,000 or more:					
White	100.0	90.2	2.6	5.2	2.0
Racial minority	100.0	90.1	1.6	4.9	3.3
Geographic region					
Northeast	100.0	89.3	2.4	5.7	2.5
North Central	100.0	89.1	2.6	6.0	2.3
South	100.0	86.9	2.6	6.7	3.7
West	100.0	87.9	3.2	6.2	2.7
Place of residence					
All SMSA:	100.0	88.9	2.6	5.9	2.6
Central city of SMSA	100.0	88.6	2.5	6.1	2.8
Not central city of SMSA	100.0	89.2	2.7	5.7	2.4
Outside SMSA:					
Nonfarm	100.0	87.1	2.7	6.6	3.5
Farm	100.0	87.6	2.5	7.0	2.9

[1] Adjusted to the age distribution of the total civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States.
[2] Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Series 10, Number 80.

Table 20B

Percent distribution of persons by degree of chronic activity limitation according to selected characteristics: United States, 1975

Characteristic	All persons	With no limitation of activity	With limitation, but not in major activity	With limitation in amount or kind of major activity	Unable to carry on major activity
	Percent Distribution				
Total	100.0	85.7	3.5	7.4	3.4
Under 15 yrs.	100.0	96.5	1.6	1.7	0.2
15–44 yrs.	100.0	91.4	3.3	4.2	1.1
45–64 yrs.	100.0	76.3	5.0	13.1	5.6
65 + yrs.	100.0	53.3	6.2	23.2	17.2
Sex					
Male	100.0	85.7	3.5	5.5	5.2
Female	100.0	85.7	3.6	9.0	1.7
Race					
White	100.0	85.7	3.7	7.3	3.3
Racial Minority	100.0	85.8	2.6	7.5	4.1
Black only	100.0	85.0	2.6	8.0	4.4
Income					
Under $3,000	100.0	69.8	5.1	16.1	9.0
$3,000–4,999	100.0	72.8	4.3	13.6	9.2
5,000–6,999	100.0	79.9	3.9	10.2	6.0
7,000–9,999	100.0	85.5	3.5	7.4	3.6
10,000–14,999	100.0	89.8	3.2	5.3	1.7
15,000–24,999	100.0	91.2	3.1	4.6	1.2
25,000 +	100.0	91.4	3.6	4.1	0.9
Race and Income					
White					
Under $5,000	100.0	69.6	5.1	15.7	9.5
$5,000–9,999	100.0	82.3	3.9	9.0	4.8
10,000 +	100.0	90.5	3.3	4.8	1.4
Racial Minority					
Under $5,000	100.0	76.7	3.4	12.0	7.9
$5,000–9,999	100.0	87.1	2.4	6.9	3.6
10,000 +	100.0	92.9	1.9	4.2	1.0
Residence [1]					
Within SMSA	100.0	86.4	3.5	7.0	3.1
Large SMSA	100.0	86.6	3.5	6.6	3.2
Core County	100.0	85.8	3.5	7.1	3.6
Fringe County	100.0	88.6	3.5	5.5	2.4
Medium SMSA	100.0	86.0	3.5	7.4	3.1
Other SMSA	100.0	85.8	3.6	7.5	3.1
Non-SMSA Counties	100.0	83.9	3.6	8.4	4.2
Adj. to SMSA	100.0	84.0	3.6	8.3	4.0
Not Adj. to SMSA	100.0	83.6	3.5	8.5	4.3
Region					
Northeast	100.0	85.8	3.5	7.4	3.3
North Central	100.0	86.7	3.4	7.2	2.7
South	100.0	85.3	3.2	7.3	4.1
West	100.0	84.8	4.3	7.5	3.3

[1] See Appendix for definitions of residence terms.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Table 20C

Percent of Persons Limited in Major Activity, by Age and Selected Demographic Characteristics: United States 1975

Characteristic	Ages				
	All Ages	Und. 15 Yrs.	15–44 Yrs.	45–64 Yrs.	65+ Yrs.
	Percent				
Total	10.8	1.9	5.3	18.7	40.5
Male	10.8	2.2	5.4	19.1	45.2
Female	10.8	1.6	5.2	18.4	37.1
Race					
White	10.6	1.8	5.1	17.8	39.6
Racial Minority	11.7	2.1	7.0	26.7	49.5
Black Only	12.4	2.2	7.5	28.2	51.0
Income					
Under $3,000	25.1	3.0	10.2	48.4	48.4
$3,000–4,999	22.8	3.1	10.8	37.4	46.4
5,000–6,999	16.2	2.1	8.4	28.9	40.6
7,000–9,999	11.0	1.9	6.0	23.0	34.2
10,000–14,999	7.0	1.7	4.2	14.9	36.2
15,000–24,999	5.8	1.8	3.8	10.8	45.4
25,000+	5.0	1.0	2.9	8.3	30.0
Race and Income					
White					
Under $5,000	25.3	3.4	9.9	41.6	46.3
$5,000–9,999	13.8	1.9	6.9	25.1	37.6
10,000+	6.2	1.6	3.8	11.8	34.5
Racial Minority					
Under $5,000	19.8	2.3	12.1	44.9	53.6
$5,000–9,999	10.5	2.3	7.3	27.9	43.4
10,000+	5.2	1.8	3.6	11.4	41.5
Residence [1]					
Within SMSA	10.1	2.0	5.3	17.8	38.3
Large SMSA	9.6	2.1	5.2	16.8	35.9
Core County	10.7	2.3	5.7	18.0	36.8
Fringe County	7.9	1.9	4.1	14.2	33.5
Medium SMSA	10.4	2.0	5.3	19.1	35.8
Other SMSA	10.6	1.3	5.6	18.8	44.8
Non-SMSA					
Counties	12.6	1.6	5.4	21.4	45.1
Adj. to SMSA	12.3	1.6	5.8	21.2	44.1
Not Adj. to SMSA	12.9	1.6	4.8	21.5	46.3
Region					
Northeast	10.7	2.0	5.1	18.0	37.2
North Central	9.9	1.7	4.9	16.6	38.4
South	11.5	1.8	5.3	20.7	44.9
West	10.9	2.0	6.1	19.5	40.4

[1] See Appendix for definitions of residence terms.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Table 21 (Fig. 43)

Prevalence rates of definite hypertension among white and black persons 18–74 years by age and sex, with standard errors and proportion with this condition not previously diagnosed: United States, 1971–74

Condition and age	White						Black					
	Both sexes		Men		Women		Both sexes		Men		Women	
	Rate per 100 population	Standard error of rate	Rate per 100 population	Standard error of rate	Rate per 100 population	Standard error of rate	Rate per 100 population	Standard error of rate	Rate per 100 population	Standard error of rate	Rate per 100 population	Standard error of rate
Definite Hypertension, Total[1]	17.0	0.57	18.5	0.84	15.7	0.72	28.2	1.75	27.8	2.33	28.6	2.28
18–24 years	3.1	0.65	4.9	1.29	1.4	0.30	3.7	1.06	4.6	1.77	2.9	1.06
25–34 years	5.8	0.65	8.2	1.28	3.7	0.57	13.7	2.86	17.7	5.98	10.2	1.95
35–44 years	13.6	1.09	17.3	1.97	10.1	0.94	32.0	3.85	38.2	6.55	28.3	4.71
45–54 years	22.2	1.59	25.8	2.06	18.9	1.86	44.0	6.31	36.8	7.95	50.9	7.69
55–64 years	31.4	1.59	31.1	2.14	31.7	2.02	52.6	5.24	49.9	7.86	54.5	7.11
65–74 years	39.3	1.72	35.3	1.85	42.3	2.26	55.1	3.87	50.1	4.28	58.8	4.73
Definite Hypertension not Previously Diagnosed, Total[2]	56.6	1.51	64.5	2.00	48.2	1.86	47.2	3.87	54.9	5.13	41.2	4.66
18–24 years	66.9	10.86	67.0	13.68	66.4	12.00	78.1	8.91	90.4	16.94	52.6	18.33
25–34 years	69.1	6.02	71.1	8.84	65.0	6.67	54.0	11.52	52.0	18.35	57.0	12.55
35–44 years	63.3	4.02	66.8	6.48	57.5	4.57	39.6	4.94	38.2	8.82	40.8	6.79
45–54 years	61.9	3.22	64.3	3.74	58.9	4.71	55.6	8.45	71.8	10.26	44.3	10.03
55–64 years	50.4	3.18	62.1	4.34	39.9	4.71	39.2	7.35	48.9	12.99	33.0	8.36
65–74 years	49.2	1.95	61.9	2.32	41.2	2.56	43.7	4.67	51.0	4.70	39.1	5.58

[1] Systolic blood pressure of at least 160 mm. Hg or diastolic blood pressure of at least 95 mm. Hg.
[2] Proportion of persons with definite hypertension, as defined in footnote 1, who have never been told by their doctors that they had high blood pressure; standard error of proportions and population estimates.

NOTE: There are an estimated 19.4 million white persons at ages 18–74 years out of 113.6 million and 3.7 million black persons at ages 18–74 years out of 13.0 million that have definite hypertension as defined in footnote 1.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics, No. 1.

Table 22 (Fig. 44)

New Active TB Case Rate by Age, Race and Sex, 1974

Age	Total	White			Racial Minority		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0–4	7.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	22.0	22.7	21.2
5–14	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	8.7	8.4	9.0
15–24	6.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	21.3	21.0	21.6
25–44	15.4	8.5	10.9	6.2	63.9	90.3	41.6
45–64	23.6	16.3	25.4	7.9	88.2	138.9	44.2
65+	32.5	26.1	41.7	15.2	99.2	154.7	56.8
Total	14.2	9.7	13.1	6.4	45.1	61.2	30.3

Source: U.S.P.H.S. Center for Disease Control, Mobility and Mortality Weekly Report, Annual Supplement, 1975.

Table 23—Part 1 (Fig. 45)
Primary and Secondary Syphilis

Morbidity and Age-specific Case Rates Per 100,000 Population by Age-groups, Race and Sex
United States
Calendar Years 1956, 1967–1970

		Morbidity								
Age	Year	White			Racial Minority			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–14	1956	4	6	10	13	55	68	17	61	78
	—									
	1967	8	2	10	68	161	229	76	163	239
	1968	7	12	19	63	167	230	70	179	249
	1969	16	11	27	72	149	221	88	160	248
	1970	19	15	34	51	169	220	70	184	254
15–19	1956	127	139	266	400	497	897	527	636	1,163
	—									
	1967	255	190	445	1,551	1,810	3,361	1,806	2,000	3,806
	1968	253	189	442	1,359	1,623	2,982	1,612	1,812	3,424
	1969	238	202	440	1,391	1,594	2,985	1,629	1,796	3,425
	1970	289	193	482	1,483	1,686	3,169	1,772	1,879	3,651
20–24	1956	399	138	537	739	482	1,221	1,138	620	1,758
	—									
	1967	798	368	1,166	2,825	2,161	4,966	3,623	2,529	6,152
	1968	787	317	1,104	2,468	1,834	4,302	3,255	2,151	5,406
	1969	772	346	1,118	2,409	1,761	4,170	3,181	2,107	5,288
	1970	960	342	1,302	2,941	1,970	4,911	3,901	2,312	6,213
25–29	1956	394	104	498	464	301	765	858	405	1,263
	—									
	1967	679	204	883	2,127	1,171	3,298	2,806	1,375	4,181
	1968	742	200	942	1,741	1,050	2,791	2,483	1,250	3,733
	1969	796	188	984	1,707	1,045	2,752	2,503	1,233	3,736
	1970	1,049	193	1,242	2,035	1,147	3,182	3,084	1,340	4,424
30–39	1956	461	130	591	476	291	767	937	421	1,358
	—									
	1967	877	215	1,092	2,060	1,139	3,199	2,937	1,354	4,291
	1968	1,019	216	1,235	1,791	957	2,748	2,810	1,173	3,983
	1969	1,057	218	1,275	1,881	944	2,825	2,938	1,162	4,100
	1970	1,328	210	1,538	2,291	979	3,270	3,619	1,189	4,808
40–49	1956	215	54	269	153	78	231	368	132	500
	—									
	1967	489	116	605	733	371	1,104	1,222	487	1,709
	1968	482	117	599	652	332	984	1,134	449	1,583
	1969	537	111	648	750	285	1,035	1,287	396	1,683
	1970	674	113	787	799	280	1,079	1,473	393	1,866
50 +	1956	120	29	149	88	38	126	208	67	275
	—									
	1967	222	51	273	309	93	402	531	144	675
	1968	224	47	271	290	83	373	514	130	644
	1969	233	48	281	287	82	369	520	130	650
	1970	265	53	318	347	101	448	612	154	766
Total	1956	1,720	600	2,320	2,333	1,742	4,075	4,053	2,342	6,395
	—									
	1967	3,328	1,146	4,474	9,673	6,906	16,579	13,001	8,052	21,053
	1968	3,514	1,098	4,612	8,362	6,045	14,407	11,876	7,143	19,019
	1969	3,649	1,124	4,773	8,497	5,860	14,357	12,146	6,984	19,130
	1970	4,584	1,119	5,703	5,347	6,332	16,279	14,531	7,451	21,982

Note: Cases not reported by age have been included on the basis of the known age distribution. Rates are based on population estimates of the Bureau of the Census. Numbers include Alaska and Hawaii for 1956 and 1967–1970. Rates are based on cases excluding Alaska and Hawaii for 1956. For 1967–1970 rates are based on numbers for the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., Center for Disease Control, VD Fact Sheet 1971.

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Table 23—Part 2 (Fig. 45)
Primary and Secondary Syphilis

Morbidity and Age-specific Case Rates Per 100,000 Population by Age-groups, Race and Sex
United States
Calendar Years 1956, 1967–1970

Age	Year	Age Specific Case Rates Per 100,000 Population								
		White			Racial Minority			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–14	1956	.0	.0	.0	.4	1.7	1.0	.1	.2	.2
	—									
	1967	.0	.0	.0	1.5	3.5	2.5	.2	.6	.4
	1968	.0	.0	.0	1.4	3.6	2.5	.2	.6	.4
	1969	.1	.0	.1	1.5	3.2	2.4	.3	.5	.4
	1970	.1	.1	.1	1.1	3.6	2.3	.2	.6	.4
15–19	1956	2.8	2.8	2.8	59.3	68.7	64.2	10.1	11.3	10.7
	—									
	1967	3.5	2.5	3.0	135.7	151.7	143.9	21.4	22.8	22.1
	1968	3.3	2.5	2.9	113.7	131.4	122.7	18.3	20.3	19.3
	1969	3.1	2.6	2.8	113.7	124.9	119.4	18.1	19.7	18.9
	1970	3.7	2.4	3.1	120.0	130.9	125.6	19.5	20.4	20.0
20–24	1956	10.9	3.0	6.4	136.1	72.4	101.1	27.0	11.6	18.4
	—									
	1967	14.8	5.6	9.7	370.2	236.4	297.3	59.0	33.6	45.0
	1968	14.6	4.6	9.0	320.9	190.6	248.5	52.9	27.6	38.8
	1969	13.6	4.9	8.7	289.9	170.6	223.8	48.8	25.8	36.0
	1970	16.7	4.8	10.1	350.1	189.2	260.9	59.2	28.1	41.9
25–29	1956	8.3	2.0	5.0	81.1	43.5	60.5	16.1	6.9	11.3
	—									
	1967	13.7	3.8	8.6	328.2	155.5	235.4	50.0	22.6	35.7
	1968	14.1	3.5	8.6	258.3	133.9	191.4	41.8	19.4	30.1
	1969	14.5	3.2	8.7	239.4	128.1	180.1	40.5	18.4	29.0
	1970	19.0	3.3	10.8	282.6	139.2	206.1	49.3	19.8	34.0
30–39	1956	4.5	1.2	2.8	41.8	22.1	31.2	8.2	3.4	5.7
	—									
	1967	9.2	2.1	5.6	174.3	80.0	122.8	27.5	11.8	19.4
	1968	10.9	2.2	6.4	155.2	67.2	106.6	26.8	10.3	18.2
	1969	11.3	2.2	6.6	160.4	65.8	108.4	27.9	10.2	18.7
	1970	14.0	2.1	7.9	193.3	67.6	124.2	34.0	10.3	21.7
40–49	1956	2.3	.5	1.4	15.1	6.9	10.8	3.5	1.2	2.3
	—									
	1967	4.7	1.0	2.8	63.4	27.5	44.1	10.6	3.9	7.1
	1968	4.6	1.1	2.8	55.9	24.3	38.8	9.8	3.6	6.6
	1969	5.1	1.0	3.0	63.8	20.5	40.4	11.1	3.2	7.0
	1970	6.4	1.0	3.6	67.3	19.9	41.6	12.5	3.1	7.7
50 +	1956	.7	.2	.4	6.0	2.5	4.2	1.1	.3	.7
	—									
	1967	1.1	.2	.6	16.2	4.2	9.8	2.5	.6	1.4
	1968	1.1	.2	.6	15.0	3.7	8.9	2.3	.5	1.3
	1969	1.2	.2	.6	14.6	3.6	8.7	2.3	.5	1.3
	1970	1.3	.2	.7	17.5	4.3	10.4	2.7	.6	1.6
Total	1956	2.4	.8	1.6	26.7	18.6	22.5	5.0	2.8	3.9
	—									
	1967	4.0	1.3	2.6	85.0	55.8	69.8	13.8	8.0	10.8
	1968	4.2	1.2	2.7	72.6	48.0	59.7	12.5	7.0	9.6
	1969	4.3	1.2	2.7	72.4	45.5	58.3	12.6	6.8	9.6
	1970	5.4	1.2	3.2	83.9	48.7	65.5	14.9	7.1	10.9

Note: Cases not reported by age have been included on the basis of the known age distribution. Rates are based on population estimates of the Bureau of the Census. Numbers include Alaska and Hawaii for 1956 and 1967–1970. Rates are based on cases excluding Alaska and Hawaii for 1956. For 1967–1970 rates are based on numbers for the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., Center for Disease Control, VD Fact Sheet 1971.

Table 24—Part 1 (Fig. 46)
Gonorrhea

Morbidity and Age-Specific Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Age-groups, Race and Sex
United States
Calendar Years 1956, 1967–1970

		Morbidity								
Age	Year	White			Racial Minority			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–14	1956	130	648	778	619	2,203	2,822	749	2,851	3,600
	—									
	1967	283	877	1,160	1,419	2,216	3,635	1,702	3,093	4,795
	1968	400	1,060	1,460	1,828	2,516	4,344	2,228	3,576	5,804
	1969	401	1,144	1,545	1,938	2,807	4,745	2,339	3,951	6,290
	1970	485	1,456	1,941	2,186	3,388	5,574	2,671	4,844	7,515
15–19	1956	3,454	3,359	6,813	20,769	17,579	38,348	24,223	20,938	45,161
	—									
	1967	12,988	10,767	23,755	45,903	21,732	67,635	58,891	32,499	91,390
	1968	16,259	13,608	29,867	52,813	25,725	78,538	69,072	39,333	108,405
	1969	19,131	17,890	37,021	61,545	30,678	92,223	80,676	48,568	129,244
	1970	23,724	23,076	46,800	66,770	34,382	101,152	90,494	57,458	147,952
20–24	1956	10,127	3,633	13,760	42,482	18,091	60,933	52,969	21,724	74,693
	—									148,877
	1967	32,820	13,645	46,465	79,586	22,826	102,412	112,406	36,471	174,485
	1968	41,155	16,799	57,954	90,474	26,057	116,531	131,629	42,856	207,138
	1969	47,842	20,940	68,782	106,290	32,066	138,356	154,132	53,006	239,466
	1970	58,209	27,710	85,919	118,111	35,436	153,547	176,320	63,146	
25–29	1956	7,630	2,148	9,778	29,334	9,512	38,846	36,964	11,660	48,624
	—									
	1967	19,795	4,853	24,648	46,409	9,896	56,305	66,204	14,749	80,953
	1968	24,059	5,814	29,873	49,991	10,448	60,439	74,050	16,262	90,312
	1969	26,773	7,031	33,804	55,775	12,683	68,458	82,548	19,714	102,262
	1970	30,135	8,553	38,688	58,037	13,276	71,313	88,172	21,829	110,001
30–39	1956	7,537	2,251	9,788	24,030	6,969	30,899	31,567	9,120	40,687
	—									
	1967	14,155	3,033	17,188	33,588	6,196	39,784	47,743	9,229	56,972
	1968	16,778	3,567	20,345	35,432	6,486	41,918	52,210	10,053	62,263
	1969	17,259	3,773	21,032	37,651	6,958	44,609	54,910	10,731	65,641
	1970	18,989	4,540	23,529	38,493	7,495	45,988	57,482	12,035	69,517
40–49	1956	2,243	827	3,070	4,471	1,507	5,978	6,714	2,334	9,048
	—									
	1967	4,758	977	5,735	9,461	1,419	10,880	14,219	2,396	16,615
	1968	5,373	1,135	6,508	9,915	1,461	11,376	15,288	2,596	17,884
	1969	5,220	1,180	6,400	10,424	1,375	11,799	15,644	2,555	18,199
	1970	5,850	1,309	7,159	10,585	1,523	12,108	16,435	2,832	19,267
50 +	1956	953	311	1,264	1,126	480	1,606	2,079	791	2,870
	—									
	1967	1,877	430	2,307	2,445	482	2,927	4,322	912	5,234
	1968	2,027	457	2,484	2,487	419	2,906	4,514	876	5,390
	1969	2,147	473	2,620	2,879	599	3,478	5,026	1,072	6,098
	1970	2,291	565	2,856	2,947	551	3,498	5,238	1,116	6,354
Total	1956	32,074	13,177	45,251	123,191	56,241	179,432	155,265	69,418	224,683
	—									
	1967	86,676	34,582	121,258	218,811	64,767	283,578	305,487	99,349	404,836
	1968	106,051	42,440	148,491	242,940	73,112	316,052	348,991	115,552	464,543
	1969	118,773	52,431	171,204	276,502	87,166	363,668	395,275	139,597	534,872
	1970	139,683	67,209	206,892	297,129	96,051	393,180	436,812	163,260	600,072

Note: Cases not reported by age have been included on the basis of the known age distribution. Rates are based on population estimates of the Bureau of the Census. Numbers include Alaska and Hawaii for 1956 and 1967–1970. Rates are based on cases excluding Alaska and Hawaii for 1956. For 1967–1970 rates are based on numbers for the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., Center for Disease Control, VD Fact Sheet, 1971

Table 24—Part 2 (Fig. 46)
Gonorrhea

Morbidity and Age-Specific Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Age-groups, Race and Sex
United States
Calendar Years 1956, 1967–1970

Year	Age	Age Specific Case Rates Per 100,000 Population								
		White			Racial Minority			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0–14	1956	6	3.0	1.8	18.7	66.8	42.7	2.9	11.5	7.1
	—									
	1967	1.1	3.5	2.3	31.0	48.7	39.8	5.6	10.5	8.0
	1968	1.6	4.3	2.9	39.6	54.9	47.2	7.3	12.2	9.7
	1969	1.6	4.7	3.1	41.6	60.7	51.1	7.7	13.6	10.6
	1970	1.9	5.9	3.8	46.5	72.6	59.5	8.8	16.5	12.5
15–19	1956	75.7	68.2	71.8	3,076.0	2,430.4	2,742.1	462.9	372.0	415.7
	—				4,016.0					
	1967	178.4	141.8	159.7	4,419.5	1,821.6	2,895.3	699.1	369.9	531.0
	1968	213.5	176.6	194.9	5,032.3	2,083.0	3,232.0	783.8	439.3	610.6
	1969	246.7	227.6	237.1	5,402.1	2,404.2	3,690.4	898.5	531.7	713.5
	1970	302.8	290.7	296.7		2,669.4	4,007.6	997.6	622.7	808.6
20–24	1956	275.1	77.3	164.4	7,886.2	2,714.1	5,041.2	1,255.8	406.8	781.8
	—									
	1967	610.3	206.2	387.4	10,430.7	2,497.4	6,106.9	1,830.4	484.3	1,088.9
	1968	764.4	245.9	474.4	11,765.1	2,708.6	6,732.0	2,139.3	549.9	1,251.1
	1969	841.0	294.0	536.9	12,790.6	3,107.2	7,426.5	2,364.0	650.1	1,411.6
	1970	1,012.9	385.1	663.9	14,060.8	3,404.0	8,158.7	2,676.8	766.7	1,615.5
25–29	1956	159.8	41.2	98.1	5,125.7	1,372.5	3,071.0	692.6	198.6	434.2
	—									
	1967	398.4	91.1	239.3	7,161.9	1,314.2	4,018.9	1,178.6	242.5	691.9
	1968	456.5	102.8	273.4	7,417.1	1,332.7	4,145.3	1,245.8	252.6	729.3
	1969	489.1	119.7	297.9	7,822.6	1,554.3	4,480.2	1,334.2	294.6	794.1
	1970	544.9	144.1	337.5	8,060.7	1,611.2	4,618.7	1,410.8	323.0	845.6
30–39	1956	73.5	20.3	45.9	3,110.3	521.7	1,259.0	277.4	73.7	171.5
	—									
	1967	149.1	30.3	88.1	2,841.6	435.1	1,526.6	447.2	80.7	257.7
	1968	179.6	35.8	105.4	3,070.4	455.2	1,625.4	497.4	88.3	284.5
	1969	184.1	37.9	108.8	3,209.8	465.2	1,711.1	520.7	94.2	229.2
	1970	200.6	45.1	120.5	3,248.4	517.6	1,746.6	539.6	104.5	313.6
40–49	1956	23.4	8.3	15.7	439.2	133.8	278.7	63.7	21.1	41.9
	—									
	1967	45.7	8.8	26.7	817.7	105.3	434.5	122.9	19.3	69.2
	1968	51.4	10.2	30.2	849.6	106.9	448.9	131.6	20.8	74.2
	1969	49.9	10.6	29.7	887.1	98.9	460.0	134.4	20.5	75.4
	1970	55.4	11.7	32.9	891.7	108.4	467.3	139.8	22.4	79.1
50 -	1956	5.6	1.7	3.6	76.0	30.9	52.9	11.3	4.0	7.5
	—									
	1967	9.6	1.8	5.4	127.8	21.9	71.2	20.0	3.6	11.1
	1968	10.2	1.9	5.7	128.3	18.7	69.5	20.6	3.4	11.3
	1969	10.6	2.0	5.9	146.4	26.0	81.5	22.6	4.1	12.5
	1970	11.2	2.3	6.4	148.4	23.7	81.2	23.4	4.2	12.9
Total	1956	44.5	17.4	30.6	1,409.5	600.0	990.9	192.4	81.7	135.7
	—									
	1967	104.2	38.9	70.5	1,922.6	523.2	1,193.5	323.2	98.2	206.9
	1968	126.6	47.3	85.6	2,110.0	580.0	1,310.3	366.2	113.0	235.1
	1969	140.5	57.9	97.8	2,355.2	677.3	1,477.8	410.5	135.0	267.9
	1970	163.6	73.5	117.0	2,505.3	738.9	1,581.6	449.1	156.3	297.5

Note: Cases not reported by age have been included on the basis of the known age distribution. Rates are based on population estimates of the Bureau of the Census. Numbers include Alaska and Hawaii for 1956 and 1967–1970. Rates are based on cases excluding Alaska and Hawaii for 1956. For 1967–1970 rates are based on numbers for the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., Center for Disease Control, VD Fact Sheet, 1971

Table 25A (Fig. 53)

Number of Doctor Visits per Person per Year by Poor and Nonpoor Status, Race and Ages, U.S. 1964 and 1973

Age and Year	Total		White		Racial Minority	
	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor
All Ages						
1964	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	3.1	3.6
1973	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.0	5.0	4.3
Under 17 years						
1964	2.3	4.0	2.6	4.1	1.9	2.4
1973	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.4	3.2	2.9
17–44 years						
1964	4.1	4.7	4.5	4.8	3.3	4.2
1973	5.7	5.0	5.8	5.0	5.6	4.8
45–64 years						
1964	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.6
1973	6.3	5.4	6.1	5.4	7.1	5.3
65 years and over						
1964	6.0	7.3	6.2	7.3	4.9	6.5
1973	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.8	7.0	8.6

Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor are based on family income

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3000	$3000 and over
1973	under $6000	$6000 and over

Source: Wilson, Ronald W. and Elijah L. White. "Changes in Morbidity, Disability and Utilization Differentials Between the Poor and Nonpoor: Data From The Health Interview Survey, 1964 and 1973." Paper given at the annual American Public Health Assoc. meeting, 1974

Table 25B

Number of Physicians Visits per Person per Year by Age and Selected Demographic Characteristic: United States 1975

Characteristic	Visits Per Person Per Year				
	All Ages	Under 15 yrs	15–44 yrs	45–64 yrs	65+ yrs
Total	5.1	4.4	4.8	5.6	6.6
Male	4.3	4.7	3.5	4.7	6.4
Female	5.7	4.1	6.0	6.5	6.8
Race					
White	5.1	4.5	4.8	5.6	6.7
Racial Minority	4.7	3.8	4.5	6.2	5.9
Black only	4.7	3.7	4.7	6.4	5.9
Income					
Under $3,000	6.4	4.5	6.6	8.1	6.6
$3,000–4,999	5.6	4.9	4.9	6.7	6.5
5,000–6,999	5.4	3.9	5.2	6.2	7.0
7,000–9,999	5.0	4.0	4.8	5.5	7.4
10,000–14,999	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.5	6.9
15,000–24,999	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.5	5.8
25,000+	4.9	4.4	4.9	5.1	7.4
Race and Income					
White					
Under $5,000	6.1	4.9	5.9	7.2	6.5
$5,000–9,999	5.2	4.0	4.9	5.7	7.3
10,000+	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.4	6.6
Racial Minority					
Under $5,000	5.6	4.6	5.3	7.9	6.5
$5,000–9,999	4.9	3.8	5.2	6.4	5.6
10,000+	3.8	3.4	3.7	4.7	5.6
Residence [1]					
Within SMSA	5.3	4.7	5.0	5.8	6.9
Large SMSA	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.9	6.5
Core County	5.4	4.7	5.4	5.9	6.4
Fringe County	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.8	6.8
Medium SMSA	5.2	4.4	4.9	5.8	7.8
Other SMSA	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.6	6.2
Non-SMSA Counties	4.4	3.6	4.2	5.1	6.1
Adj. to SMSA	4.6	3.5	4.4	5.5	6.3
Not Adj. to SMSA	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.6	5.8
Region					
Northeast	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.8	7.3
North Central	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.3
South	4.6	4.0	4.4	5.3	6.6
West	5.9	4.8	5.8	7.1	7.3

[1] See Appendix for definitions of residence terms.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Table 26 (Fig. 54)

Mean number of physician visits by age by family income by race: 1970

Age	Family Income [1]	Visits per Person-per Year		Visits per Person-seeing M.D.		Age	Family Income [1]	Visits per Person-per Year		Visits per Person-seeing M.D.	
		White	Racial Minorities	White	Racial Minorities			White	Racial Minorities	White	Racial Minorities
0–17	Low	2.3	1.7	3.6	3.8	65 and over	Low	6.0	8.8	8.2	11.9
	Middle	3.0	1.9	4.4	3.3		Middle	6.1	—[*]	7.1	—[*]
	High	3.0	1.5	4.0	1.9		High	6.8	—	8.0	—
18–64	Low	5.6	6.1	8.1	9.3	All ages	Low	5.0	4.4	7.2	7.7
	Middle	4.5	3.6	6.5	5.6		Middle	4.0	3.1	5.7	5.0
	High	4.0	2.9	5.7	5.2		High	3.7	2.3	5.1	3.7
							Total	4.1	3.6	5.8	6.0

[*] Based on fewer than 25 unweighted observations.
[1] Low 0-5,999
Middle 6,000-10,999
High 11,000 and over

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Table 27A (Fig. 55)

Percent of the Population with No Doctor Visits in the Past Two Years by Poor and Nonpoor Status, Race, and Age: U.S. 1964 and 1973

Age and Year	Total		White		Racial Minority	
	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor
All Ages						
1964	27.7	17.7	25.7	17.1	33.2	24.7
1973	17.2	13.4	16.8	13.2	18.5	15.3
Under 17 years						
1964	33.2	15.1	28.9	14.1	39.4	24.6
1973	18.7	11.9	16.8	11.4	21.8	16.9
17–44 years						
1964	24.2	18.1	23.2	17.7	26.6	22.9
1973	13.4	12.8	13.1	12.7	14.5	13.5
45–64 years						
1964	29.2	21.7	28.0	21.3	33.1	19.0
1973	20.6	16.9	21.4	16.9	17.0	16.9
65 years and over						
1964	24.0	18.7	23.8	18.3	25.8	26.3
1973	18.0	14.5	17.7	14.5	19.7	14.1

Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor are based on family income.

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3000	$3000 and over
1973	under $6000	$6000 and over

Source: Wilson, Ronald W. and Elijah L. White. "Changes in Morbidity, Disability and Utilization Differentials Between the Poor and Nonpoor: Data From The Health Interview Survey: 1964 and 1973." Paper given at the annual American Public Health Assoc. meeting, 1974.

Table 27B

Percent of persons with no doctor visits in past 2 years and selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1975

Characteristic	All Ages	Under 15 yrs	15–44 Yrs.	45–64 Yrs.	65 + Yrs.
	Percent				
Total	14.0	11.5	13.7	17.0	15.2
Male	17.2	11.3	19.3	20.2	17.6
Female	11.1	11.8	8.5	14.1	13.5
Race					
White	13.6	10.6	13.3	17.1	15.1
Racial Minority	16.5	16.1	16.9	16.5	16.0
Black Only	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.1	15.9
Race and Income					
Under $3,000	14.9	16.4	12.0	18.5	15.6
$3,000–4,999	15.6	13.4	15.1	19.2	15.7
5,000–6,999	15.8	16.0	14.7	18.5	15.3
7,000–9,999	14.5	11.3	14.0	18.9	15.9
10,000–14,999	13.6	11.0	14.0	15.9	14.8
15,000–24,999	12.3	9.6	12.4	15.6	11.6
25,000 +	10.8	7.2	11.4	13.3	9.5
Race and Income					
White					
Under $5,000	14.9	13.1	12.4	20.4	15.6
$5,000–9,999	14.8	12.3	14.1	19.1	15.4
10,000 +	12.4	9.5	12.6	15.2	12.8
Racial Minority					
Under $5,000	16.3	17.0	16.8	14.1	15.8
$5,000–9,999	16.2	16.7	15.5	16.4	17.8
10,000 +	14.7	13.2	15.7	15.1	*
Residence [1]					
Within SMSA	13.5	10.6	13.3	16.8	15.3
Large SMSA	13.3	9.2	13.4	16.8	15.3
Core County	13.8	9.7	13.9	17.1	15.8
Fringe County	12.2	8.1	12.5	16.2	13.8
Medium SMSA	13.7	11.6	13.1	16.6	16.1
Other SMSA	14.1	13.7	12.9	17.6	13.8
NonSMSA Counties	15.4	14.2	15.2	17.5	14.8
Adj. to SMSA	15.0	13.7	15.1	17.1	13.9
Not Adj. to SMSA	15.9	14.7	15.3	18.1	16.0
Region					
Northeast	12.9	7.7	13.1	17.1	15.7
North Central	14.1	11.5	13.3	17.8	16.8
South	14.6	13.1	14.3	17.1	14.1
West	14.2	13.3	14.2	15.8	13.6

[1] See Appendix for definitions of residence terms.

* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Table 28 (Fig. 56)

Severity of conditions treated by a physician during the year by selected characteristics: 1970

Characteristics	Percent Treated for Conditions Requiring			
	Mandatory Care Only	Both Mandatory and Elective Care	Elective Care Only	Total
Sex				
Male	30%	30%	40%	100%
Female	33	33	35	101
Age				
0–5	15	32	53	100
6–17	23	23	54	100
18–34	32	34	34	100
35–54	31	35	33	99
55–64	47	32	21	100
65 and over	50	34	15	99
Family income				
Above near poverty	30	32	38	100
Below near poverty	39	29	33	101
Race				
White	31	32	37	100
Racial Minority	38	23	39	101
Education of head				
Less than 9 years	39	31	30	100
9–11 years	32	31	37	100
12 years	30	32	39	101
13 years or more	27	33	40	100
Residence				
SMSA, central city	33	32	35	100
SMSA, other urban	27	32	40	99
Urban, non-SMSA	32	31	37	100
Rural nonfarm	32	31	37	100
Rural farm	38	29	33	100
Total	31%	32%	37%	100%

Manadatory Care: Person should or must see a doctor for condition. Elective Care: for preventive care, relief of symptoms or would not be affected by treatment.

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Table 29 (Fig. 58)

Percent of women having live births who saw a doctor in the first trimester of pregnancy by family characteristics of mother: 1953, 1958, 1963, and 1970

Characteristic	Percent Seeing Physician by End of First Trimester				Characteristic	Percent Seeing Physician by End of First Trimester			
	1953	1958	1963	1970		1953	1958	1963	1970
Family Income [1]					Race				
Low	42	67	58	66	White	—[a]	—[a]	—[a]	86
Middle	66	77	86	92	Racial Minority	—	—	—	65
High	89	86	88	85	Residence				
Education					SMSA, central city	—[a]	—[a]	—[a]	72
Less than 9 years	42	57	68	71	SMSA, other urban	—	—	—	84
9–11 years	58	75	88	81	Urban, non-SMSA	—	—	—	96
12 years	72	79	80	88	Rural non-farm	—	—	—	90
13 years or more	90	88	88	81	Rural farm	—	—	—	[b]
					Total	65	77	80	83

[a] Not available for earlier studies.
[b] Based on fewer than 25 unweighted observations.
[1] See Table D.

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Table 30 (Fig. 60)

Percent of persons with History of Measles Vaccine and/or measles infection by race and age, 1969–74, United States

Year	Race	Age in Year		
		1–4	5–9	10–13
1969	Total	66.9	80.1	79.9
	White	69.1	81.8	81.8
	Racial Minority	56.0	70.8	68.4
1970	Total	62.3	79.8	80.9
	White	64.9	82.1	82.6
	Racial Minority	50.0	67.8	70.3
1971	Total	66.6	81.3	81.6
	White	67.7	82.4	83.1
	Racial Minority	61.3	75.5	72.7
1972	Total	66.0	81.3	82.1
	White	67.1	82.9	83.5
	Racial Minority	60.5	73.0	74.0
1973	Total	64.1	79.6	81.6
	White	66.1	81.4	83.1
	Racial Minority	54.2	70.1	73.3
1974	Total	66.6	80.8	81.1
	White	68.6	82.4	83.2
	Racial Minority	56.3	72.4	69.4

Source: U.S.P.H.S. Center for Disease Control: Data from the U.S. Immunization Survey

Table 31 (Fig. 61)

Percent of Population with a General Checkup within a year, by selected characteristics: United States, 1971

Characteristic	Percent with general checkup
All persons [1]	39.2
Sex	
Male	38.2
Female	40.2
Race	
White	40.1
Racial Minority	32.7
Family Income	
Less than $3,000	27.1
$3,000–4,999	28.0
5,000–6,999	35.1
7,000–9,999	38.6
10,000–14,999	47.6
15,000 or more	51.5
Education of head of family	
Less than 5 years	23.2
5–8 years	22.7
9–11 years	26.4
12 years	42.2
13 years or more	59.2

[1] Includes unknown family income and education

Source: U.S.P.H.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Series 10—No. 97

Table 32 (Fig. 63)

Regular Source of medical care by selected characteristics: 1963 and 1970

Characteristic	Source of Regular Care								Total Percent 1963 and 1970
	Percent M.D.		Percent clinic		Percent osteopath, other		Percent no regular care		
	1963	1970	1963	1970	1963	1970	1963	1970	
Sex									
Male	71	65	11	18	5	4	14	13	100
Female	74	69	11	17	4	5	11	9	100
Age									
1–5	78	69	11	21	3	4	8	6	100
6–17	72	67	13	20	5	5	10	8	100
18–34	69	65	10	18	4	4	17	13	100
35–54	72	69	9	14	5	4	14	13	100
55–64	75	67	9	16	4	5	12	12	100
65 and over	75	69	9	16	3	4	13	11	100
Family Income [1]									
Low	63	56	17	24	4	4	16	16	100
Middle	75	68	10	17	4	5	11	10	100
High	75	74	7	14	6	4	12	8	100
Race									
White	74	69	9	16	5	5	12	10	100
Racial Minority	62	51	20	30	3	3	15	16	100
Education of head									
Less than 9 yrs.	69	64	13	19	4	4	14	13	100
9–11 years	72	60	11	23	4	5	13	12	100
12 years	76	72	9	14	4	6	11	8	100
13 years or more	77	72	8	16	3	2	12	10	100
Residence									
SMSA, central city	71	58	11	23	4	4	14	15	100
SMSA, other urban		73		13		4		10	100
Urban, non-SMSA		72		20		1		7	100
Rural non-farm	76	70	9	15	4	7	11	8	100
Rural farm	77	65	9	20	3	3	11	12	100
Total	72	67	11	18	4	4	13	11	100

[1] See Table D.

Source: Reprinted with permission from "Two Decades of Health Services" by Ronald Andersen, Odin Anderson, and Joanna Lion. Copyright 1976 Ballinger Publishing Company. Table 1-1, p. 17.

Table 33 (Fig. 64)

Percent with clinic as regular source of care who usually see a particular doctor at the clinic by selected characteristics: 1970

Characteristic	See Particular Doctor?			Characteristic	See Particular Doctor?		
	Percent yes	Percent no	Total percent		Percent yes	Percent no	Total percent
Sex				Race			
Male	54	46	100	White	63	37	100
Female	61	39	100	Racial Minority	35	65	100
Age				Education of head			
1–5 [a]	52	48	100	Less than 9 years	59	41	100
6–17	55	45	100	9–11 years	61	39	100
18–34	49	51	100	12 years	57	43	100
35–54	56	44	100	13 years or more	51	49	100
55–64	72	28	100	Residence			
65 and over	78	22	100	SMSA, central city	46	54	100
Family income [b]				SMSA, other urban	50	50	100
Low	48	52	100	Urban, non-SMSA	78	22	100
Middle	60	40	100	Rural non-farm	57	43	100
High	64	36	100	Rural farm	84	16	100
				Total	57	43	100

[a] Excludes infants under one year of age.
[b] Low 0–5,999
Middle 6,000–10,999
High 11,000 and over

Source: Reprinted with permission from "Two Decades of Health Services" by Ronald Andersen, Odin Anderson, and Joanna Lion. Copyright 1976. Ballinger Publishing Company. Table 1-3, p. 19.

Table 34 (Fig. 66)

Travel time to regular source of care by selected characteristics of population-at-risk, 1970

Characteristic	Travel Time				Total Percent
	Percent less than 15 minutes	Percent 15 to 30 minutes	Percent 31 to 60 minutes	Percent more than one hour	
Age					
1–5	51	39	9	1	100
6–17	51	41	7	1	100
18–34	52	37	9	2	100
35–54	55	35	8	2	100
55–64	47	40	11	3	101 [a]
65 and over	47	33	13	3	101 [a]
Sex					
Male	52	38	9	2	101 [a]
Female	51	39	9	2	101 [a]
Race					
White	54	37	8	2	101 [a]
Racial Minority	35	46	16	4	101 [a]
Residence					
SMSA, central city	51	40	8	2	101 [a]
SMSA, other urban	58	34	7	1	100
Urban, nonfarm	70	23	6	2	101 [a]
Rural farm	44	44	10	2	100
Near Poverty level	21	54	21	14	100
Above	54	38	7	1	100
Below	42	39	16	4	101 [a]
Total	51	38	9	2	100 [b]

[a] Does not add up to 100 because of rounding error.
[b] Percent table N is of U.S. population equals 87 percent who do not have a regular source of care or NA equals 13.

Source: Aday, Lu Ann, and Ronald Andersen, *Development of Indices of Access to Medical Care*, Health Administration Press, U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1974, Table 3, p. 22. Copyright. Reprinted by permission.

Table 35 (Fig. 67)

Office waiting time at regular source of care by selected characteristics of population-at-risk

Characteristic	Office Waiting Time				Total Percent
	Percent immediate	Percent 1 to 30 minutes	Percent 31 to 60 minutes	Percent more than one hour	
Age					
1–5	8	52	22	18	100
6–17	6	48	25	22	101 [a]
18–34	7	53	23	18	101 [a]
35–54	7	49	27	17	100
55–64	9	43	23	24	99 [a]
65 and over	6	47	26	22	101 [a]
Sex					
Male	7	50	24	19	100
Female	6	48	25	20	99 [a]
RRace					
White	7	51	24	18	100
Racial Minority	3	36	28	33	100
Residence					
SMSA, central city	8	47	21	25	101 [a]
SMSA, other urban	7	58	24	11	100
Urban, non-SMSA	6	49	27	18	100
Rural nonfarm	7	47	24	22	100
Rural farm	4	29	39	28	100
Near Poverty level					
Above	8	53	24	16	101 [a]
Below	4	36	27	33	100
Total	7	49	24	20	100 [b]

[a] Does not add up to 100 because of rounding error.
[b] Percent table N is of U.S. population equals 87 percent who do not have a regular source of care or NA equals 13.

Source: Aday, Lu Ann, and Ronald Andersen, *Development of Indices of Access to Medical Care*. Health Administration Press, U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1974. Table 6, p. 27. Copyright. Reprinted by permission.

Table 36A (Fig. 68)

Number of Discharges from Short Stay Hospitals per 100 persons per year by Poor and Nonpoor Status, Race and Age: United States 1964 and 1973
Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population.

Age and Year	Total		White		Racial Minority	
	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor
All ages						
1964	13.8	12.6	15.3	12.9	9.9	9.6
1973	19.0	12.5	20.2	12.6	15.3	11.6
Under 17 years						
1964	5.8	7.0	7.5	7.2	3.5	5.3
1973	9.6	6.3	10.6	6.4	8.0	5.9
17–44 years						
1964	18.1	16.1	18.8	16.4	16.3	13.2
1973	19.8	14.8	19.0	14.8	22.3	14.9
45–64 years						
1964	14.6	14.8	15.9	15.1	10.2	11.1
1973	22.5	15.2	23.8	15.3	17.4	13.3
65 years and over						
1964	17.9	20.2	17.9	20.3	18.7	18.1
1973	24.8	23.4	25.5	23.4	19.4	22.2

Source: Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor are based on family income:

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3000	$3000 and over
1973	under $6000	$6000 and over

Source: Wilson, Ronald W. and Elijah L. White, "Changes in Morbidity, Disability and Utilization Differentials Between the Poor and Nonpoor: Data From The Health Interview Survey 1964 and 1973." Paper given at annual American Public Health Assoc. meeting, 1974.

Table 36B

Number of Discharges for Short Stay Hospitals per 100 Persons Per Year by Age and Demographic Characteristic: United States, 1975

Characteristic	Discharges per 100 Persons					Characteristic	Discharges per 100 Persons				
	All Ages	Under 15 yrs.	15–44 yrs.*	45–64 yrs.	65 + yrs.		All Ages	Under 15 yrs.	15–44 yrs.	45–64 yrs.	65 + yrs.
Total	14.1	7.0	14.1	17.5	25.0	Residence [1]					
Male	11.5	8.0	8.1	17.0	26.7	Within SMSA	13.5	6.9	13.7	16.7	23.5
Female	16.5	6.0	19.7	17.9	23.7	Large SMSA	13.1	6.2	13.4	16.2	22.7
Race						Core County	13.3	6.2	13.5	16.7	21.9
White	14.2	7.3	13.6	17.7	25.3	Fringe County	12.7	6.2	13.2	15.1	24.7
Racial Minority	13.7	5.8	17.4	15.8	22.2	Medium SMSA	14.2	7.2	14.2	18.1	25.0
Black only	14.3	6.0	18.6	15.8	21.8	Other SMSA	13.7	8.8	13.9	15.4	23.4
Income						Non-SMSA Counties	15.8	7.4	15.3	19.7	28.2
Under $3,000	20.9	10.9	19.9	26.9	26.1	Adj. to SMSA	15.7	7.5	15.4	19.4	28.9
$3,000–4,999	18.7	8.0	17.5	24.2	26.2	Not Adj. to SMSA	15.8	7.2	15.3	20.1	27.4
5,000–6,999	17.8	8.8	18.7	21.4	25.3	Region					
7,000–9,999	14.8	6.9	16.0	18.8	23.3	Northeast	12.9	6.1	12.9	15.6	22.1
10,000–14,999	13.1	7.0	13.9	16.8	27.7	North Central	14.5	7.7	14.6	18.0	24.3
15,000–24,999	11.2	5.8	11.9	15.0	22.0	South	15.2	7.8	15.4	18.4	27.8
25,000	10.7	5.6	10.5	14.1	21.0	West	13.0	5.8	12.7	17.7	25.1
Race and Income											
White											
Under $5,000	20.2	10.1	16.9	26.2	26.5						
$5,000–9,999	16.6	8.0	16.7	20.8	24.9						
10,000 +	12.0	6.6	12.4	15.5	24.2						
Racial Minority											
Under $5,000	18.3	7.8	23.6	23.1	23.9						
$5,000–9,999	13.6	6.8	19.0	12.8	17.3						
10,000 +	10.8	3.1	13.3	13.9	30.7						

[1] See Appendix for definitions of residence terms.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Table 37A (Fig. 69)

Average Length of Stay for Discharges from Short Stay Hospitals by Poor and Nonpoor Status, Race, and Age: U.S. 1964 and 1973

Age and Year	Total		White		Racial Minority	
	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor	Poor	Nonpoor
All Ages						
1964	10.4	7.4	10.2	7.3	11.4	9.3
1973	9.8	7.2	9.8	7.1	9.7	8.8
Under 17 years						
1964	9.1	5.4	8.3	5.3	11.3	7.8
1973	6.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	8.3	6.8
17–44 years						
1964	6.9	6.3	6.8	6.2	7.1	8.0
1973	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.9	7.2	7.0
45–64 years						
1964	14.4	9.7	12.8	9.5	22.6	13.5
1973	12.8	9.3	12.3	9.0	15.3	13.0
65 years and over						
1964	12.3	11.9	12.4	11.7	11.8	15.7
1973	12.5	11.6	12.5	11.2	12.8	19.3

Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor are based on family income.

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3000	$3000 and over
1973	under $6000	$6000 and over

Source: Wilson, Ronald W. and Elijah L. White, "Changes in Morbidity, Disability and Utilization Differentials Between the Poor and Nonpoor: Data From The Health Interview Survey, 1964 and 1973." Paper given at the annual American Public Health Assoc. meeting, 1974.

Table 37B

Average Length of Stay (in Days) for Short Stay Hospitals by Age and Selected Demographic Characteristic: United States 1975

Characteristic	Average Length of Stay (days)				
	All Ages	Under 15 yrs	15–44 yrs.	45–64 yrs.	65 + yrs.
Total	8.0	5.4	6.1	9.7	12.0
Male	8.9	5.2	7.8	10.5	11.7
Female	7.4	5.7	5.4	9.0	12.3
Race					
White	7.9	5.3	5.9	9.3	11.8
Racial Minority	8.9	6.5	6.8	13.7	14.5
Black only	9.2	6.7	7.0	14.5	14.9
Income					
Under $3,000	10.3	7.6	8.7	11.3	12.2
$3,000–4,999	10.3	7.5	6.7	14.0	11.8
5,000–6,999	8.2	5.1	6.0	9.9	11.8
7,000–9,999	7.8	6.3	5.7	11.1	10.2
10,000–14,999	7.0	4.7	5.8	8.6	13.2
15,000–24,999	6.4	4.2	5.4	8.0	12.6
25,000 +	7.4	4.6	6.7	8.5	10.9
Race and Income					
White					
Under $5,000	10.1	7.0	8.3	11.2	11.5
$5,000–9,999	8.0	5.9	5.5	10.3	11.3
10,000 +	6.8	4.4	5.7	8.3	12.6
Racial Minority					
Under $5,000	10.7	8.6	6.8	17.9	14.9
$5,000–9,999	7.8	5.1	7.2	13.2	8.8
10,000 +	7.4	5.3	6.7	8.7	13.0
Residence [1]					
Within SMSA	8.2	5.9	6.2	10.1	12.6
Large SMSA	8.6	5.4	6.1	11.0	13.7
Core County	9.1	5.8	6.4	11.6	14.2
Fringe County	7.4	4.6	5.5	9.5	12.4
Medium SMSA	7.8	6.3	6.1	9.4	11.4
Other SMSA	7.7	6.3	7.0	7.6	11.0
Non-SMSA Counties	7.5	4.3	5.6	8.8	11.0
Adj. to SMSA	7.5	4.0	5.9	8.7	11.1
Not Adj. to SMSA	7.5	4.8	5.3	8.8	11.0
Region					
Northeast	9.7	6.6	7.4	11.7	14.0
North Central	8.1	4.7	6.7	9.6	12.5
South	7.5	5.5	5.4	9.5	11.3
West	6.6	5.3	4.8	7.7	10.1

[1] See Appendix for definitions of residence terms.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Table 38 (Fig. 71)

Blacks as percent of total admissions or discharges by type of facility (1971, 1974 or 1975)

	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Percent		
State and County Mental Hospitals [1]	21.6	21.6	21.8
Total General Hospital Psych. Service [2]	11.8	12.1	11.6
Private General Hospitals	9.2	8.7	9.5
Public General Hospitals	18.8	18.8	18.8
Private Mental Hospitals [3]	7.5	8.4	6.9
Total Outpatient Clinics [4]	17.3	17.0	17.6
Freestanding Clinics	12.0	13.4	10.4
General Hospitals	18.9	15.0	21.6
State and County Mental Hospitals	19.6	19.4	19.6
Federally Funded CMHCs	20.9	21.2	20.7
All Other M.H. Facilities	24.9	26.6	23.6
Federally Funded CMHCs [5]	15.4	N.A.	N.A.

[1] Based on admissions during C.Y. 1975.
[2] Based on discharges during C.Y. 1975.
[3] Based on admissions during May 1975.
[4] Based on nonwhite admissions during C.Y. 1971.
[5] Based on data from reporting Centers only for C.Y. 1974.

Source: Cannon, M. S. and B. Z. Locke. Being Black is Detrimental to Ones Mental Health: Myth or Reality. Paper presented at W.E.B. Dubois Conference on the Health of Black Populations. Atlanta University. 1976.

Table 39 (Fig. 72)

Number and Percent Distribution of Admissions and Admission Rates per 100,000 Population to Outpatient Psychiatric Services by Sex, Race and Family Income, United States, 1969

Family Income	Both Sexes			Males			Females		
	Total	White	Racial Minority	Total	White	Racial Minority	Total	White	Racial Minority
	Number								
Total—All Admissions	880,763	746,881	133,882	421,956	354,411	67,545	458,807	392,470	66,337
Under $3,000	296,643	225,153	71,490	137,813	106,079	31,734	158,830	119,074	39,756
$3,000–4,999	166,150	137,148	29,002	75,632	57,868	17,764	90,518	79,280	11,238
5,000–6,999	162,779	145,117	17,662	77,412	69,232	8,180	85,367	75,885	9,482
7,000–9,999	152,075	142,002	10,073	77,722	70,842	6,880	74,353	71,160	3,193
10,000–14,999	79,690	75,188	4,502	40,842	38,636	2,206	38,848	36,552	2,296
15,000 +	23,426	22,273	*	12,535	11,754	*	10,891	10,519	*
	Percent								
Total—All Admissions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $3,000	33.6	30.1	53.3	32.7	29.9	46.9	34.6	30.4	59.9
$3,000–4,999	18.9	18.4	21.7	17.9	16.3	26.2	19.7	20.2	16.9
5,000–6,999	18.5	14.4	13.2	18.3	19.6	12.1	18.6	19.3	14.3
7,000–9,999	17.3	19.0	7.5	18.4	20.0	10.2	16.2	18.1	4.8
10,000–14,999	9.0	10.1	3.4	9.7	10.9	3.3	8.5	9.3	3.5
15,000 +	2.7	3.0	0.9	3.0	3.3	1.2	2.4	2.7	0.6
Median Income	$4,730	$5,154	$2,809	$4,935	$5,383	$3,230	$4,559	$4,947	$2,503
	Base Population (in 000's)								
Total—All Admissions	199,849	175,232	24,617	96,804	85,088	11,716	103,045	90,144	12,901
Under $3,000	20,954	15,934	5,020	8,194	6,087	2,107	12,760	9,847	2,913
$3,000–4,999	20,263	15,595	4,668	9,255	7,101	2,154	11,008	8,494	2,514
5,000–6,999	23,961	19,633	4,328	11,410	9,359	2,051	12,551	10,274	2,277
7,000–9,999	41,975	37,214	4,761	21,055	18,636	2,419	20,920	18,578	2,342
10,000–14,999	52,916	49,139	3,777	26,679	24,709	1,970	26,237	24,480	1,807
15,000 +	39,780	37,717	2,063	20,211	19,196	1,015	19,569	18,521	1,048
	Rate per 100,000 Population								
Total—All Admissions	440.7	426.2	543.9	435.9	416.5	576.5	445.2	435.4	514.2
Under $3,000	1,415.7	1,413.0	1,424.1	1,681.9	1,742.7	1,506.1	1,244.7	1,209.2	1,364.8
$3,000–4,999	820.0	879.4	621.3	817.2	814.9	824.7	822.3	933.4	447.0
5,000–6,999	679.3	739.1	408.1	678.5	739.7	398.8	680.2	738.6	416.4
7,000–9,999	362.3	381.6	211.6	369.1	380.1	284.4	355.4	383.0	136.3
10,000–14,999	150.6	153.0	119.2	153.1	156.4	112.0	148.1	149.6	127.1
15,000 +	58.9	59.1	*	62.0	61.2	*	55.7	56.8	*

* Five or less sample cases; estimates not shown because below acceptable limits of reliability.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Institute of Mental Health, No. HSM-72-9045.

Table 40 (Fig. 73)

Admissions to State and county mental hospitals by sex, age and ethnicity, United States 1972: Number, rate per 100,000 population, and percent distribution

Sex and Age	Number of Admissions					Rates per 100,000 Population				
	Total	White			Racial Minority	Total	White			Racial Minority
		Total	Hispanic	Other White			Total	Hispanic	Other White	
Total both sexes	403,924	326,112	12,269	313,843	77,812	197.2	181.7	133.7	184.3	306.3
Less than 14	6,234	5,667	190	5,477	567	11.8	12.7	5.6	13.3	6.9
14–17	18,443	12,901	1,269	11,632	5,542	113.5	92.7	158.4	88.7	236.9
18–24	61,712	46,859	2,953	43,906	14,853	250.3	218.4	275.5	215.4	464.2
25–34	90,161	73,347	3,058	70,289	16,814	340.0	313.0	235.2	317.6	545.4
35–44	83,477	64,497	2,368	62,129	18,980	369.4	323.3	218.9	329.3	716.2
45–64	115,992	99,437	1,535	97,902	16,555	275.0	261.2	129.2	265.4	402.2
65 and over	27,905	23,404	896	22,508	4,501	140.7	129.4	278.3	126.7	258.7
Total males	248,794	197,873	8,454	189,419	50,921	250.4	226.5	186.2	228.7	424.1
Less than 14	5,207	4,846	115	4,731	361	19.4	21.3	6.4	22.6	8.7
14–17	11,027	7,008	907	6,101	4,019	133.8	99.0	216.0	91.6	345.3
18–24	42,248	31,460	2,098	29,362	10,788	355.7	302.5	442.6	295.8	731.4
25–34	57,918	47,087	2,239	44,848	10,831	444.5	404.3	359.4	406.9	782.6
35–44	53,591	38,473	1,867	36,606	15,118	487.8	392.0	346.4	394.7	1288.8
45–64	65,319	57,415	934	56,481	7,904	325.6	316.1	167.4	320.9	416.2
65 and over	13,484	11,584	*	11,290	1,900	163.0	154.2	*	153.1	249.7
Total females	155,130	128,239	3,815	124,424	26,891	147.1	139.3	82.3	142.3	200.8
Less than 14	1,027	821	*	746	206	4.0	3.8	*	3.7	5.0
14–17	7,416	5,893	*	5,531	1,523	92.6	86.2	*	85.7	129.6
18–24	19,464	15,399	855	14,544	4,065	152.4	139.4	143.0	139.2	235.7
25–34	32,243	26,260	819	25,441	5,983	239.1	222.8	121.2	229.0	352.1
35–44	29,886	26,024	*	25,523	3,862	257.3	256.7	*	266.1	261.5
45–64	50,673	42,022	601	41,421	8,651	229.0	211.1	95.4	214.9	390.2
65 and over	14,421	11,820	*	746	206	124.8	111.8	*	108.0	265.7

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Institute of Mental Health: Statistical Note 116

Table 41A (Fig. 75)

Number of Dental Visits per Person per Year by Poor and Nonpoor Status, Race, and Age: U.S. 1964 and 1973

Age and Year	Total		White		Racial Minority	
	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Nonpoor
All Ages						
1964	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.2
1973	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.1
Under 17 years						
1964	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.1
1973	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.9	0.5	0.8
17–44 years						
1964	1.2	2.0	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.3
1973	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3
45–64 years						
1964	0.8	1.9	0.8	2.0	0.6	1.5
1973	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.6
65 years and over						
1964	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.1	*	*
1973	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.6	*	*

Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor are based on family income

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3000	$3000 and over
1973	under $6000	$6000 and over

Source: Wilson, Ronald W. and Elijah L. White: Changes in Morbidity, Disability and Utilization Differentials Between the Poor and Nonpoor: Data From The Health Interview Survey: 1964 and 1973. Paper given at the annual American Public Health Assoc. meeting, 1974

Table 41B

Number of Dental Visits per Person per Year by Age and Selected Demographic Characteristic: United States 1975

Characteristic	Visits Per Person Per Year					Characteristic	Visits Per Person Per Year				
	All Ages	Under 15 yrs.	15–44 yrs.	45–64 yrs.	65 + yrs.		All Ages	Under 15 yrs.	15–44 yrs.	45–64 yrs.	65 + yrs.
Total	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.2	Racial minority					
Male	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	Under $5,000	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.4	*
Female	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.0	$5,000–9,999	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	*
Race						10,000 +	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.3	*
White	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.2	Residence [1]					
Racial Minority	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.6	Within SMSA	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.3
Black only	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.6	Large SMSA	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.5
Income						Core County	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.6
Under $3,000	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.6	Fringe County	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.2
$3,000–4,999	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.8	Medium SMSA	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.1
5,000–6,999	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	Other SMSA	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.3
7,000–9,999	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	Non-SMSA Counties	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.7
10,000–14,999	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	Adj. to SMSA	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.6
15,000–24,999	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	Not Adj. to SMSA	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.8
25,000 +	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	Region					
Race and Income						Northeast	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	$1.3
White						North Central	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.1
Under $5,000	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	South	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.0
$5,000–9,999	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	West	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.5
10,000 +	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8						

[1] See Appendix for definitions of residence terms.
* Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., National Center for Health Statistics, unpublished data, Health Interview Survey.

Table 41C

Percent of the Population with No Dental Visits in the Past Two Years by Poor and Nonpoor Status, Race and Age: U.S. 1964 and 1973

Age and Year	Total		White		Racial Minority	
	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor
All Ages						
1964	65.8	40.0	62.5	38.4	74.7	58.6
1973	56.5	34.6	55.3	33.2	60.3	48.8
Under 17 years						
1964	73.2	44.7	66.6	42.5	82.9	66.3
1973	58.3	37.2	55.8	35.2	62.2	55.6
17–44 years						
1964	46.3	30.1	40.2	28.5	61.3	48.1
1973	38.9	28.1	35.9	26.8	48.5	40.6
45–64 years						
1964	66.7	43.6	65.0	42.6	72.6	59.7
1973	61.5	38.3	60.5	37.4	65.1	51.1
65 years and over						
1964	78.5	63.5	78.0	62.9	83.0	76.6
1973	72.8	55.9	72.0	54.7	79.2	76.8

Note: The definition of Poor and Nonpoor are based on family income:

	Poor	Nonpoor
1964	under $3000	$3000 and over
1973	under $6000	$6000 and over

Source: Wilson, Ronald W. and Elijah L. White. Changes in Morbidity, Disability and Utilization Differentials Between the Poor and Nonpoor: Data From The Health Interview Survey: 1964 and 1973. Paper given at the annual American Public Health Assoc. meeting, 1974.

Table 42 (Fig. 76)

Total enrollments in selected health professions schools in the United States, by racial/ethnic category

Profession and academic year	Total	Racial/ethnic category [1]						
		Total minority	Black	American Indian	Spanish surnamed	Mainland Puerto Rican	Oriental	White
	Number of students							
Medicine 1975–76	55,385	5,928 [2]	3,456	173	843 [3]	197	1,022	49,457
Osteopathic medicine 1975–76	3,421	120 [4]	56	14	22 [5]	1	24	3,301
Dentistry 1975–76	20,549	2,020 [6]	971	48	239 [5]	24	588	18,529
Optometry 1975–76	3,888	309	83	5	55	NA	166	3,579 [4]
Pharmacy 1975–76 [7]	23,836	2,090 [8]	915	36	359	NA	685	21,841 [9]
Podiatry 1975–76	2,085	25	58	3	18	NA	46	1,960
Veterinary medicine 1972–73	5,516	143	105	7	20	NA	11	5,373 [4]
Nursing 1975–76	250,385	19,854	14,046	9	3,837	NA	1,971	230,531
Diploma	60,213	2,547	1,943	—	402	—	202	57,666
Associate degree	89,492	7,399	4,964	—	1,688	—	747	82,093
Baccalaureate	100,680	9,908	7,139	—	1,747	—	1,022	90,772
	Percent							
Medicine	100.0	10.7	6.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.8	89.3
Osteopathic medicine	100.0	3.5	1.6	0.4	0.6	[12]	0.7	96.5
Dentistry	100.0	9.8	4.8	0.2	1.2	0.1	2.9	90.2
Optometry	100.0	7.9	2.1	0.1	1.4	NA	4.3	92.1
Pharmacy	100.0	8.4	3.8	0.2	1.5	NA	2.9	91.6
Podiatry	100.0	6.0	2.8	0.1	0.9	NA	2.2	94.0
Veterinary medicine	100.0	2.6	1.9	0.1	0.4	NA	0.2	97.4
Nursing	100.0	7.9	5.6	[10]	1.5	NA	0.8	92.1
Diploma	100.0	4.3	3.2	—	0.7	—	0.3	95.7
Associate degree	100.0	8.3	5.5	—	1.9	—	0.8	91.7
Baccalaureate	100.0	9.0	7.1	—	1.7	—	1.0	91.0

[1] Minority students include Americans only for medicine, osteopathic medicine, and pharmacy; all foreign students are included with White students. For other professions, foreign minority students are included in figures for minorities. University of Puerto Rico students are excluded from table except for nursing.
[2] Includes 238 students from other minority groups, not shown separately.
[3] Includes Mexican Americans and Cuban Americans only.
[4] Includes 3 students of unspecified minority, not shown separately.
[5] Includes Mexican Americans only.
[6] Includes 144 students from other minority groups, not shown separately.
[7] Excludes 2 schools which did not provide information on racial/ethnic category. Includes enrollments in last 3 years only.
[8] Includes 95 students of unspecified minority, not shown separately.
[9] Included with Oriental.
[10] Spanish speaking.
[11] Includes American Indian and Aleut.
[12] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S.P.H.S., Bureau of Health Manpower, Minorities And Women in The Health Field, in preparation.

Table 43 (Figs. 78–79)

Persons employed in selected health occupations in the United States, by racial/ethnic category: April 1, 1970

Occupation	Total employed [1]	Racial/ethnic category						
		Total minority [1]	Black	American Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	White
	Number of persons employed							
Physicians (M.D. & D.O.)	279,658	19,411	6,002	175	1,654	2,608	5,658	260,247
Dentists	92,563	3,739	2,363	63	674	423	116	88,824
Optometrists	17,490	294	148	0	58	64	24	17,196
Pharmacists	110,331	4,757	2,782	127	874	747	140	105,574
Podiatrists	5,956	255	215	0	19	21	0	5,701
Veterinarians	19,041	167	104	20	0	22	0	18,874
Registered nurses	835,797	79,829	65,224	1,838	2,524	1,242	6,932	755,968
Dietitians	40,225	8,729	7,366	99	364	189	646	31,496
Health administrators	84,461	4,731	3,918	248	349	42	44	79,730
Clinical laboratory technologists, technicians	118,264	15,145	11,021	158	642	1,033	1,832	103,119
Dental hygienists	17,458	519	301	0	88	60	24	16,939
Health record technologists, technicians	10,946	724	547	0	68	0	87	10,222
Radiologic technologists, technicians	52,566	4,078	3,542	134	182	58	91	48,488
Dental laboratory technicians	26,810	2,311	1,455	21	505	128	142	24,499
Opticians and lens grinders and polishers	27,844	1,434	1,192	23	117	23	58	26,410
Dental assistants	90,497	4,415	3,186	151	624	227	179	86,082
Lay midwives	941	375	375	0	0	0		566
Practical nurses	235,546	53,836	51,094	1,212	479	169	591	181,710
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	723,576	192,199	183,398	4,125	1,189	374	1,607	531,377
	Percent							
Physicians (M.D. & D.O.)	100.0	6.9	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	2.0	93.1
Dentists	100.0	4.0	2.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	96.0
Optometrists	100.0	1.7	0.8	—	0.3	0.4	0.1	98.3
Pharmacists	100.0	4.3	2.5	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	95.7
Podiatrists	100.0	4.3	3.6	—	0.3	0.4	—	95.7
Veterinarians	100.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	—	0.1	—	99.1
Registered nurses	100.0	9.6	7.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	90.4
Dietitians	100.0	21.7	18.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.6	78.3
Health administrators	100.0	5.6	4.6	0.3	0.4	[2]	0.1	94.4
Clinical laboratory technologists, technicians	100.0	12.8	9.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.5	87.2
Dental hygienists	100.0	3.0	1.7	—	0.5	0.3	0.1	97.0
Health record technologists, technicians	100.0	6.6	5.0	—	0.6	—	0.8	93.4
Radiologic technologists, technicians	100.0	7.8	6.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	92.2
Dental laboratory technicians	100.0	8.6	5.4	0.1	1.9	0.5	0.5	91.4
Opticians and lens grinders and polishers	100.0	5.2	4.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	94.8
Dental assistants	100.0	4.9	3.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	95.1
Lay midwives	100.0	39.9	39.9	—	—	—	—	60.1
Practical nurses	100.0	22.9	21.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	77.1
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	100.0	26.6	25.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	73.4

[1] Includes other races, not shown separately.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.
[3] Does not include Hispanics.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. United States Census of Population: 1970. Occupational Characteristics. PC(2)–7A. 1973.

Table 44 (Figs. 78–79)

Number and percent of Hispanics employed in selected health occupations in the United States: April 1, 1970

Occupation	Total employed	Hispanics	
		Number	Percent
Physicians (M.D. & D.O.)	279,658	10,334	3.7
Dentists	92,563	1,024	1.1
Optometrists	17,490	289	1.7
Pharmacists	110,331	2,100	1.9
Podiatrists	5,956	23	0.4
Veterinarians	19,041	92	0.5
Registered nurses	835,797	16,846	2.0
Dietitians	40,225	1,149	2.9
Health administrators	84,461	1,122	1.3
Clinical laboratory technologists, technicians	118,264	4,781	4.0
Dental hygienists	17,458	162	0.9
Health record technologists, technicians	10,946	185	1.7
Radiologic technologists, technicians	52,566	1,994	3.8
Dental laboratory technicians	26,810	1,825	6.8
Opticians and lens grinders and polishers	27,844	1,198	4.3
Dental assistants	90,497	3,150	3.5
Lay midwives	941	79	8.4
Practical nurses	235,546	8,795	3.7
Nursing aides, orderlies, attendants	723,576	29,312	4.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. United States Census of Population: 1970. Occupational Characteristics. PC(2)–7A. U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1973

Table 45 (Fig. 81)

Best estimate expenditures for all personal health services by selected characteristics and source of payment: 1970

Characteristic	Source of Payment						Total Mean Expenditures per Person
	Medicaid, welfare, free institution	Other free care	Medicare	Voluntary insurance	Out-of-pocket	Other nonfree care	
Sex							
Male	$ 36	$ 14	$ 19	$ 66	$ 98	$1	$ 234
Female	26	2	22	85	119	4	258
Age							
0–5	12	*	—	69	54	1	135
6–17	14	2	—	31	63	1	110
18–34	74	10	—	88	117	8	296
35–54	20	13	—	82	121	*	236
55–64	23	10	*	211	197	4	445
65 and over	26	13	204	32	153	*	428
Poverty level							
Above near poverty	23	8	14	88	120	3	256
Below near poverty	57	8	42	34	70	2	213
Family income							
Under $2,000	88	9	83	23	98	1	302
$2,000–3,499	63	13	63	28	90	2	259
3,500–4,999	32	9	29	73	111	1	256
5,000–7,499	23	12	30	83	105	2	255
7,500–9,999	10	8	5	74	89	2	186
10,000–14,999	50	7	11	75	104	5	252
15,000 and over	5	4	6	103	140	2	260
Race							
White	29	8	21	81	116	3	258
Racial Minority	45	8	15	40	53	2	162
Education of Head							
8 years or less	32	11	42	52	96	1	234
9–11 years	22	4	20	55	89	2	193
12 years	56	5	14	75	98	2	249
13 years or more	9	11	9	116	146	5	295
Residence							
SMSA, central city	30	11	21	73	99	1	235
SMSA, other	61	8	22	101	145	5	342
Urban, non-SMSA	16	5	17	57	94	2	190
Rural, nonfarm	12	5	18	70	93	2	199
Rural, farm	11	9	29	44	86	2	181
Total	$ 31	$ 8	$ 21	$ 76	$ 109	$3	$ 248

*Less than 50¢

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Appendix

Definition of Residence Terms for Health Interview Survey Tables

Large SMSA—	1 million or more persons
Medium SMSA—	1/4–1 million persons
Other SMSA—	less than 1/4 million persons
Core County—	county that contains the central city
Fringe County—	county within large SMSA that does not contain the central city.